

The Hongkong Telegraph.

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晚十初月四年三統宣

MONDAY, MAY 8 1911

一拜禮

號八月五其港香

\$36 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

AVIATOR'S SHOCKING DEATH.

The "Telegraph" correspondent at Shanghai informs us of the shocking death of M. Vallon, the French aviator, which was witnessed by thousands of spectators.

The "Echo de Chine" had succeeded in raising a fund of one thousand dollars to be given to M. Vallon for another flight over Shanghai. The conditions were that M. Vallon should fly from Kiangwan racecourse, circle over Shanghai and land on the Shanghai racecourse.

This the aviator endeavoured to do. He commenced his descent at a height of one thousand feet and had dropped to four hundred feet from the earth when, turning too quickly, his machine turned turtle and he fell with a sickening crash to the earth. M. Vallon was watching the progress of the flight from the Cricket pavilion.

Death was instantaneous. An examination of the body showed deceased's neck and left arm to be broken, and his legs were badly damaged.

M. Vallon is another victim to the already big list of those, who, in the interests of science, are trying to solve the problem of the mastery of the air.

REBEL LEADER ESCAPES.

WONG HING MINUS THREE FINGERS FLEES TO ANNAM.

Wong Hing, the leader of the Canton revolutionaries, is now on his way to Annam. He has escaped from Canton severely wounded (three fingers of his right hand are shot away), and is going south to reorganise his forces.

Large sums of money have been sent to Hongkong by sympathisers of the revolution, mainly from Singapore, and we learn from one source that Wong Hing expects that he will receive similar assistance in Annam.

COMMERCIAL.

SHANGHAI SHARES.

Shanghai, April 29, 1911.
Koh Bahrer Rubber Tls. 6 cash.
H. & S. Banking Corporation \$215 cash.
Anglo-French Land Investment Co. Ltd. Tls. 80 cash.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIA AND THE EAST.

IMPORTANT MEETING AT VLADIVOSTOK.

REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."
London, May 8, 7 p.m.

Telegrams from St. Petersburg state that General Vernander, Inspector General of Engineers, has started on a tour of inspection in Siberia and the Far East.

He will join the Russian Minister for War at Vladivostok, where important conferences will be held.

THE WAR IN ARABIA.

REBELS EVACUATE POSITIONS.

REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."

London, May 8, 7 p.m.
Advices from Constantinople state that the Turkish Commander in Chief in the Yemen has reported that the rebels have evacuated all their positions.

The regular troops have now occupied the various places held or surrounded by the insurgents. The entire vilayet has resumed its former peaceful aspect and there is no further trace of the rebels.

MEXICO.

REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."

London, May 8 7 p.m.
News from El Paso is to the effect that the insurgent leader Madero has broken off the armistice with President Diaz.

THE MILITARY MOVE- MENT IN CHINA.

REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."

London, May 7.
Reuter's correspondent at St. Petersburg states that a telegram has been received from Harbin to the effect that the Chinese Minister of Education has issued an order making the introduction obligatory of gymnastic instruction, military drill and shooting practice in all secondary and elementary schools.

PROPOSED EXTENSION OF SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."

London, May 7.
It is telegraphed from St. Petersburg that the Russian Minister of Communications has submitted a Bill for constructing at the expense of the Crown a South Siberian main line connecting with the Trans-Siberian and Tashkent Railways.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

VICEROY LI REQUESTS

EARLY SETTLEMENT OF PIEN-MA DISPUTE.

["SHAT PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, May 7.

Viceroy Li of Yunan, has telegraphically requested the early settlement of the Pien-ma dispute. The Grand Councilors have not yet sent a reply.

CHINESE FLEET TO BE RE-ORGANIZED.

["SHAT PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, May 7.

Admiral Sir Sall has been instructed to return to Peking to re-organize the whole of the Chinese fleet.

IMPERIAL DECREE.

ISSUED IN SUPPORT OF FOREIGN LOANS.

["SHANG PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, May 7.

Owing to the agitation of the public against the issue of foreign loans, the President of the Board of Finance and the President of the Board of Communications, have requested the Throne to issue an Imperial decree supporting the issuing of foreign loans in order to pacify the minds of the people. An Imperial decree was issued to that effect on the 5th inst.

TO MUZZLE THE PRESS.

REQUEST IGNORED.

["SHANG PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, May 7.

The President of the Board of Communications has requested the President of the Board of Interior to prohibit the native Press from commenting on the issue of foreign loans, and from publishing articles against the issue of the loans. The President of the Board of Interior has not complied with the request on the ground that the action is contrary to the Press laws.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

FOUR NATIONS LOAN.

OFFICE ESTABLISHED IN PEKING.

["SHAT PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, May 7.

The four nations interested in the big loan have established an office in Peking for the management of the affair.

FISHERMEN'S STRIKE.

DISTURBANCE CREATED.

["SHAT PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, May 7.

The fishermen at Ningpo have struck work, and created a disturbance.

EMPRESS DOWAGER'S REQUEST.

TO BE INFORMED OF RISINGS.

["SHAT PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, May 7.

The Empress Dowager has instructed the Grand Councilors to keep her informed of any future rising which might break out in China.

ORDER OF DOUBLE DRAGON.

BESTOWED ON MANAGERS OF FOREIGN BANKS.

["SHANG PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, May 7.

The Grand Councilors have requested the Throne to confer the First Class order of the Double Dragon on all the managers of the foreign banks interested in the loan, for the trouble they have taken in bringing about the successful issue of the loan.

ADVICE OF DUTCH FIN- ANCIAL EXPERTS TO BE ASKED.

["SHANG PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, May 7.

The President of the Board of Finance proposes to engage Dutch experts as foreign financial advisers to China.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

PRICE OF RICE RISES.

POOR ON VERGE OF STARVATION.

["SHANG PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, May 7.

The rice dealers in Hangchow have sent up the price of rice and the poor people are on the verge of starvation. The other day a gang of these malecontents numbering several thousand went to demolish forty depots of rice dealers.

HONGKONG WARNS MANILA OF PLAGUE.

According to a cable received on May 4th at Manila by the quarantine officials from the American Consul general at Hongkong, plague is raging and 22 cases have already been reported.

Every precaution is being taken with the passengers and cargo arriving from Hongkong. The service men in Hongkong thoroughly bathe and examine all Chinese passengers leaving that port and the quarantine officials have tightened the screws so that it is impossible for passengers to land without undergoing a most rigid examination.

As yet no quarantine has been enforced, but should the plague spread to any great degree, the quarantine officials will put a temporary embargo on all traffic between Manila and Hongkong.

RUBBER NEWS.

Colombo, April 28.—The announcement of the final dividend of Linggi Plantations is expected daily. It is possible that it may amount to 125 per cent. A subsidiary Linggi company will shortly be placed on the market. Shareholders will have the right to one share for every four they hold on the parent company. The Straits Rubber Company declares a final dividend of 24 per cent. Kuala Lumpur, April 29.—The Planters' Stores and Agency are in receipt of a cable from London giving the following prices of rubber:—

Plantation Sheet and Biscuit	5s. 4d.
Crope	5s. 5d.
Best Scrap	4s. 10d.
Dark Scrap	4s. 4d.
Scrap untreated	4s. 0d.
Rambong	3s. 9d.
Fire hard Para	5s. 2d.

— "Straits Times."

THE LOSS OF THE "TOYO-MARU."

We learn that Mr. Umehayashi Yasujiro, master, and Mr. Ogata Katsuchi, chief engineer, of the "Toyo-maru," which sank recently whilst on her way from Onomichi to Miyajima, were arrested on the 27th April, on a warrant issued by the Hiroshima Court, apparently on a charge of manslaughter, over twenty passengers having gone down with the steamer.

The plague return for week ending May 6th shows that since the 1st January, 24 cases have been notified—all Chinese—and of this number 22 have died. During the 48 hours ending noon May 8th one case has occurred, a Chinese, who has died.

POLICE COURT.

AMERICAN SAILOR'S NIGHT OUT.

This morning at the Magistracy before Mr. E. R. Hallifax, James Jo, 20, an American sailor from the Wilmington, was charged with being drunk and disorderly, with assaulting and obstructing two Indian Police in the execution of their duty, and with damaging a cape and tunic to the extent of \$4.

The defendant pleaded guilty to all three charges, but the second, one of assaulting the police, was withdrawn.

He was fined \$5 on the first charge and was ordered to make good the damage with respect to the third.

A "BILKER" CAUGHT.

Joa Remedios, 31, of no occupation, 2, Woodland Terrace, was charged with refusing to pay the legal fare to a rickshaw coolie, on March 6th.

Defendant pleaded guilty, but the police told His Worship that when the coolie complained the defendant asserted that he (the coolie) had arranged to convey him for nothing.

This was not the first time the defendant had been before the court and besides being ordered to compensate the coolie to the extent of 50 cents, he had to pay a fine of \$5 or in default fifteen days' hard labour.

SYSTEMATIZED COAL THEIVING.

Whilst on board the Rygia L. S. Wills observed two fishing boats with their nets beneath a steamer which was discharging coal. Coolies who were unloading, instead of depositing the coal into the lighters, dropped some of it into the nets and by this system L. S. Wills on proceeding to the spot found that one man had himself obtained 2.12 cwt of coal.

To-day the culprits were hauled before Mr. E. R. Hallifax and were each fined \$3 or ten days' hard labour.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, Wong Kyok was charged with behaving in a disorderly manner at the Oling Kwok Hung theatre, Yau-mati. He was sentenced to 14 days' hard labour.

The stoker of the steam launch Willing was fined \$4, or seven days, for dumping ashes in the harbour.

On Saturday, the 6th inst., the water police detectives were on duty, in a sampan, in Wanchai Bay, when they observed a large junk at anchor which was being coaled from a number of small fishing boats. On boarding the junk, they found a large quantity of coal, to the value of \$20, lying in the bottom of the boat. Four men were arrested, and to-day they were brought before Mr. J. R. Wood. Two men were remanded, and the others discharged.

The same magistrate had before him two proprietors of fishing boats, who were charged with being in unlawful possession of coal, and with using their boats for other purposes than that of fishing. It appears that the men were seen by Sergt. Thompson to throw four sacks of coal into the harbour, to avoid seizure. They were called upon to stop but did not do so, and this was made the subject of a further charge. One defendant was fined \$10 and the other \$15.

Four Chinese were charged, before Mr. Hallifax, with the larceny of two bales of tobacco from 143 Hollywood Road. The case was remanded.

A Seoul dispatch to the "Yomiuri," quoted in the "Japan Daily Herald," states that owing to the terrific storms which have prevailed since the 19th ultimo, about 45,957 houses have been demolished throughout the peninsula. The damages to telephone poles and wires are of gigantic proportions.

LATE NEWS. CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

RETRENCHMENT ADVOCATED.

London, May 3.—At the annual meeting of the Church Missionary Society, held at Queen's Hall, the report of the Committee was presented. It expressed regret that the deficit shown in the year's accounts was \$36,085, making a total adverse balance of £48,114. The Committee recommend retrenchments, including the withdrawal of missionaries now on furlough and the abandonment of the further training of candidates.

MARINE MINES.

UTILIZATION OF TRAWLERS.

London, May 3.—The newspapers state that the Admiralty scheme for the establishment of a Reserve of 300 trained fishermen at Grimsby, to form a fleet of mine-sweeping trawlers for special war service, has proved a failure, as hitherto only eleven fishermen enrolled themselves.

UNIVERSAL PEACE.

London, May 4.—President Taft opened the third National Peace Conference at Baltimore. In the course of his speech he said that the Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty would only be a step in the direction of universal peace. It was well to realize the difficulties that had to be overcome before attaining the latter, owing to the suspicions of other nations.

6,778 people visited the Museum at the City Hall last week.

A man was fined \$200, at the Police Court, to-day, for preparing opium, at Shaui-kiwan.

Admiral Mertz, who has been in charge of the Cavite naval yard, Philippines, arrived here to-day by the Yawata Maru. He leaves for Yokohama.

In the recent murder case in Hoihow, a reward of \$1,200 was offered for the murderer. It is reported that he has escaped to Hongkong.

Mr. M. H. Olundler, Secretary of the Bureau of Health, Manila, arrived here to-day by the Yawata Maru. He is to conduct enquiries into the supplies of lard to the Philippines.

The Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Limited, inform us that the total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending 22nd April amounted to 29,681.53 tons, and the sales during the period to 29,059.53 tons.

We acknowledge receipt of a list of subscribers to the fund for the Hongkong Coronation Celebrations sent by the Coronation Celebrations Committee. We regret that owing to pressure of space we are unable to publish it in detail. The amount subscribed to date is 20,190 dollars.

Commenting on the Canton rising, the "Shanghai Mercury" in a lengthy article says: "China may be congratulated on the failure of those who would have inaugurated, if they could, a second Taiping rebellion with all its losses, its destruction and its horrors. We have no sympathy with efforts of this sort. The Chinese Government is not perfect by any means. But it cannot be improved by bombs, and it is doing its very best to move with the times."

Details to hand concerning the extraordinary series of fires which broke out in Tientsin on Tuesday, April 26, show that the most extensive damage was done at Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg, & Company's cotton drying compound, the loss being estimated at close upon £200,000. At most the whole surface of the compound—ten mow in extent—was covered with cotton laid out to dry and a strong wind quickly carried the flames over the whole area.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS: 15,000,000
Surplus 15,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PRO-
PRIETORS \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. Henry Kowick, Chairman
G. H. Morrison, Esq., Deputy Chairman
F. H. Morrison, Esq., F. Lieb, Esq.,
G. H. Morrison, Esq., F. Lieb, Esq.,
A. Forbes, Esq., E. Schellin, Esq.,
G. H. Morrison, Esq., F. Lieb, Esq.,
O. S. Gubbay, Esq., H. A. Siebs, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. STABBS.
MANAGER:
Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY
AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent.
per annum on the daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.
N. J. STABBS, Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is
conducted by the HONGKONG
AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained
on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed
at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option
balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG
AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on
FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per
annum.
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABBS, Chief Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF
INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND
CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL
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HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,225,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF
PROPRIETORS £1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CUR-
RENT ACCOUNT at the rate
of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily
Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months,
4 per cent.
On Fixed Deposits for 6 months,
3 1/2 per cent.
On Fixed Deposits for 3 months,
2 1/2 per cent.
W. M. DICKSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [22]

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK,
LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... 10,850,000
Head Offices—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies
TOKIO. HANKOW.
KOBE. TIENTSIN.
OSAKA. PEKIN.
NAGASAKI. NEWOHWANG.
LONDON. DALNY.
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NEW YORK. ANTUNG.
SAN FRANCISCO. LIAOYANG.
HONOLULU. MUKDEN.
BOMBAY. TIE-LING.
SHANGHAI. OHANG-CHUN.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of
2 1/2 per cent. per annum on the Daily
Balance.

On fixed deposit:—
For 12 months 4 per cent. p.a.
" 6 " 3 1/2 " " "
" 3 " 2 1/2 " " "
TAKEO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.
Hongkong, 13th March, 1911. [18]

INTERNATIONAL BANK-
ING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....Gold \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUND.....Gold \$3,250,000
Gold \$6,500,000

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LONDON OFFICE:—
86, Bishopsgate.

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BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL & COUNTY BANK,
LIMITED.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS
ALL OVER THE
WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every
description of Banking and Ex-
change Business, receives money on
Current Account at the rate of 2 per
cent. per annum on daily balances and
accepts Fixed Deposits at the following
rates:—
For 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 " 3 1/2 " " "
For 3 " 2 1/2 " " "

GEO. HOGG,
Manager.
No. 9, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 24th Feb. 1911. [19]

Banks.

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE
BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY
PAID-UP.....Sh. Tael 7,500,000
HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS—BERLIN.

BRANCHES:
Berlin, Calcutta, Hamburg, Hankow,
Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin,
Tientsin, Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S
BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON
AGENCY.
DIREKTION DER DISKONTO GESELL-
SCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current
Account. DEPOSITS received on terms
which may be learned on application.
very liberal for Banking and
exchange business transacted.

R. TIMMERSCHIEDT,
Manager.
Hongkong, 16th Mar., 1911. [2]



SEEING IS BELIEVING

And that is why the majority of the
people here believe, that they can get
better fitting glasses at our place,
than anywhere else in the Colony.

No charge for sight testing.
Doctors' prescriptions accurately
filled.

N. LAZARUS,
Ophthalmic Optician,
1A, D'Aguiar Street.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1911. [29]

CHINA MUTUAL LIFE IN-
SURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, SHANGHAI.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS:
J. A. Watte, Esq., Managing
Director.
A. J. Hughes, Esq., Secretary.
S. B. Neill, Esq., F.I.A., Actuary.

A STRONG British Corporation In-
corporated under Hongkong Ordinances
and under Life Assurance Com-
panies' Acts, England.
Insurance in Force...\$37,855,885.00
Assets 8,415,250.00
Income for Year ... 8,565,559.00
Insurance Fund..... 8,216,813.00

LEFFERTS
KNOX, Esq.,
District Manager,
and the
B. W. TAPE, Esq.,
District Secretary,
Philippines.

ALEXANDRA BUILDING.
HONGKONG.

C. LAWDER, Esq., Inspector,
HONGKONG.
ADVISORY BOARD,
HONGKONG.
Sir Paul Chater, Kt., C.M.G.,
T. F. Hough, Esq.,
C. J. Lafrentz, Esq.,
Hongkong, 26th Jan., 1911. [810]

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO.,
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 min.
7.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. " 80 min.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. " 15 min.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. " 15 min.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. " 10 min.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. " 15 min.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. " 10 min.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. " 15 min.
3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. " 15 min.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. " 10 min.

NIGHT CARS.
8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 to 11.15 p.m.
every half hour.

SUNDAYS.
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 min.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. " 80 min.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. " 15 min.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. " 10 min.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon " 15 min.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " 10 min.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. " 15 min.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. " 10 min.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. " 15 min.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. " 10 min.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
SATURDAYS.
8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 to 11.15 p.m.
and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrange-
ment at the Company's Office.
Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road
Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 1st April, 1911.

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

PLUNKET'S GAP

The Peak,
near the Tram Terminus.
Tel. 56.
For Terms, apply to the
MANAGER.

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about
the DATES named—

FOR SHANGHAI { DEWANNA 5 p.m. } Freight and
CAPT. H. POWELL 10th May } Passage.

LONDON, VIA DELTA Noon } See Special
USUAL PORTS OF CAPT. E. P. MARTIN, R.N.M.N. } Advertisement.
CALL 13th May

LONDON & ANT- WERPE, STORE, PERANG, OMOO, PORT SAID AND MARSSEILLES { SICILIA About } Freight and
CAPT. C. H. WATKINS, R.N.M.N. } 17th May } Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 8th May, 1911. [4]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES

For SHANGHAI, NAGA- SAKI, KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA { "GNRIENAU" 16,000 } About MONDAY,
CAPT. Ph. Obendorfer 15th May.
" "DRUPPELBERG" 17,000 } WEDNESDAY,
CAPT. F. Prosch 17th May.

MANILA, YAP, AN- GAUR, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE { "PRINZ SIGISMUND" 6,000 } SATURDAY,
CAPT. F. Bruning 20th May,
at Daylight.

KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA { "COBLENZ" 6,750 } About TUESDAY,
CAPT. H. Rognier 30th May.

NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRAL- TAB, SOUTHAMP- TON, ANTWERP and BREMEN { "BOLOW" 16,900 } WEDNESDAY,
CAPT. H. Forner 31st May,
at Noon.

KUDAT & SANDAKAN { "BORNEO" 5,050 } End of May.
CAPT. F. Sembill 17th May.

All the steamers of the European Line are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.
New System of Telefunken.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD
MELCHERS & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG and CHINA.
Hongkong, 4th May, 1911. [7]

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1911. J. H. TAGGART,
Manager. [25]

GRAND HOTEL,

Telephone 197.

MANAGEMENT & CUISINE UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

857] F. REICHMANN, Proprietor.

ASTOR HOUSE

(LATE CONNAUGHT HOTEL)

QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

CENTRALLY situated, up-to-date Hotel, Recently renovated, and under
entirely New Management. Large and Comfortable Rooms, Excellent
Cuisine under the supervision of an Experienced FRENCH CHEF, and
separate Tables, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light throughout. Terms
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Under Personal Supervision of
L. GAMEAU, Proprietor. N. BLUMENTHAL,
Manager.
Telephone, 170. Telegrams "Astor." [24]

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BELLE VIEW HOTEL.

Telephone No. 907.

SESSIONS 10 A.M. to 12 Noon.

2 P.M. to 4 P.M.

Admission 25 cents.

5 P.M. to 8 P.M.

9 P.M. to 11 P.M.

Admission 50 cents.

String Band will play at the above Hotel every Sunday commencing
from 4 p.m. to 10 p.m.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1911. W. GALLAGHER,
Manager. [22]

Intimations

BRANDIES, CHAMPAGNES,
GINS, SHERRIES,
WHISKIES, MARSALAS,
VERMOUTHS, MADEIRAS,
PORTS, CLARETS,
BITTERS, LIQUEURS, BURGUNDIES,
ALES BEERS AND STOUTS,
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CALDBECK, MACGREGOR
& Co.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

15, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1911.

WEISMANN, LIMITED.

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CONFECTIONERS

CATERERS

RESTAURANTEURS

14, Des Voeux Road Central,

Hongkong, 20th April, 1911.

[197]

For Sight Seeing in an Up-to-date

MOTOR,

RING UP 1030.

THE EXILE MOTOR GARAGE.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1911.

[1058]



THE LONG AND SHORT OF IT

The typewriter which does the most work and the
best work in the

SHORTEST TIME

for the

LONGEST TIME

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19th April, 1911. [1035]

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PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 875 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

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Hongkong, 19th April, 1911. [1035]

WORLD'S NEWS.

[From "N.C. Daily News"]

COMMONWEALTH
CONSTITUTION.

London, April 29.—Telegrams from Melbourne state that the figures in connection with the referendum upon the amendments of the Constitution to give the Federal Parliament general powers over trade and industry, and a proposal to nationalize all monopolies, were 440,000 in favour and 680,000 against.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Peking, May 2.—Many representatives of the National Assembly are now en route to Peking in order to support the movement for a further convocation of the Assembly on the grounds that the Assembly's Budget proposals have been disregarded, and that the international loan has not been submitted for the discussion to which the Assembly is legally entitled. The demand for a discussion of foreign policy has been abandoned, and it is expected that judicious temporizing will tide over the interval preceding the regular session in October.

BRITISH ARTILLERY.

London, May 2.—Telegrams from Constantinople report that the Artillery Commission has returned from visiting the foundries of Great Britain, France and Germany, which had been inspected for the purpose of deciding on the type of gun for the new Turkish battalions. The Commission has reported unanimously in favour of the guns of the Armstrong Whitworth and Vickers Son and Maxim firms, as being immeasurably superior to the Continental guns.

LATEST MAIL NEWS.

London, April 22.—Telegrams from Washington state that the Pelagic Sealing Conference will be opened on May 12. The chief delegates are Mr. Knox, Mr. Bryce, Baron Uchida and Mr. Botkin, Russian Minister at Tangier.

London, April 22.—King George will hold a grand review at Spithead on June 24, when the entire fleet is expected to consist of 300 vessels.—"Tokio Asahi."

London, April 22.—The English newspapers are now conducting a vigorous anti-Mormon campaign. The Mormons are accused of enticing English girls to America for political purposes, the idea being to increase the Mormon voting power in the State of Utah. They are charged with having imported five hundred English girls into America last year. "The Times" and the "Morning Post" oppose the recommendation in favour of anti-Mormon legislation, contending that such a course would only have the effect of advertising Mormonism. Questioned in Parliament on the subject, Mr. Winston Churchill, Secretary of State for Home Affairs, declined to give any promise relative to anti-Mormon legislation.—"Osaka Mainichi."

New York, April 19.—A movement is on foot in Germany to define commercial terms which shall be used universally throughout the world. It is reported that an international conference will be held next year to discuss the proposal.—"Tokio Asahi."

OUR DIARY.

Monday, 8th May.

Bijou Scenic Theatre, 9.15 p.m.
Empire Cinematograph, 0.15 p.m.

Seamen's Institute Concert, 8.30 p.m.

Tuesday, 9th May.
Sanitary Board Meeting, 3.45 p.m.

Wednesday, 10th May.
Entries close for Second Gymkhana Meeting.

Thursday, 11th May.
Annual general Meeting of the Hongkong Horticultural Society, 5.15 p.m.

Friday, 12th May.
Theatre Royal, The Follies, at 9 p.m.

Saturday, 13th May.
Theatre Royal, The Follies, at 9 p.m.

Sunday, 14th May.
Gun Club Annual General Meeting at 5 p.m.

Monday, 15th May.
Crown Land Sale at Public Works Department.

Saturday, 20th May.
Second Gymkhana Meeting, 3.30 p.m.

Wednesday, 24th May.
Boys' Own Club Annual Meeting at the Race Course, 7.30 p.m.

Friday, 26th May.

THE REVOLUTION.

COUNTRYSIDE QUIET AND UNDISTURBED.

A special representative of the "Hongkong Telegraph" spent Sunday in investigating the district between here and Canton.

The villages are quiet, although brigands and other bad characters are taking advantage of the present disturbance to cause trouble. The attack on the Canton-Kowloon Railway, which the "Telegraph" published on Saturday, is in no way connected with the Canton revolt. The revolutionaries were not implicated. The trouble has arisen because of the antagonism of certain Chinese employees of the road to one of the European engineers. There is no political significance whatever in this affair.

Although the country is quiet it would be idle to deny that the seeds of disturbance are germinating. In the villages along the river it was quite plain that the nerves of the people were tense. The "Telegraph's" representative was frequently warned that there were "bad characters" abroad, and even in places where troops were stationed the same feeling of uneasiness was displayed.

The heavy rains of the last few days have not added to the comfort of the people. Two Chinese were drowned before our representative's eyes at a ford suddenly flooded from the hills. At one point it rose eleven feet within an hour. Large areas are covered in water and the crops have been destroyed. It would seem, indeed, that nature is doing her best for the revolutionaries.

The general impression left on the mind, however, is that the Kwangtung Government with a strong and honest policy will escape from its difficulties with flying colours.

FEARED DESTRUCTION OF RAILWAY LINES.

VICEROY ASKED TO DISPATCH MORE SOLDIERS.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.] Canton, May 7th.

The Board of Post and Communications, in view of the trouble in Canton, entertain a fear that the railway lines may be destroyed by the rebels in case of a rising. The Board has accordingly asked the Viceroy to dispatch more soldiers to guard the railways. The Board further requested the Viceroy to allow the railways to resume traffic which was suspended recently on account of the outbreak.

VOLUNTEERS BEING ORGANISED.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.] Canton, May 7th.

As a result of the trouble in Canton, the Commanders-in-Charge of the banner soldiers in Canton are of opinion that the force at their disposal is not sufficient to meet with any similar outbreak in future. They are now organizing a volunteer corps for the protection of the place. The corps will be trained and drilled by the officers of the Military College.

MORE RISINGS FEARED.

PRECAUTIONS TAKEN TO PREVENT INTERNATIONAL COMPLICATIONS.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.] Canton, May 7th.

The Board of Foreign Affairs has telegraphed to the Canton Viceroy stating that although the trouble in Canton has been entirely suppressed, the Board is in fear that similar risings may occur in other places. As Canton is a place where Chinese and foreigners come in contact both in business and privately, it is of the utmost importance that the lives and properties of the foreigners should be protected. The Board has asked the Viceroy to take every precaution in his power to prevent any international complications which will involve China in the payment of claims and compensation. On receipt of the telegram, the Viceroy and Admiral Li Chun have jointly instructed the military authorities accordingly.

EXECUTIONS IN FRONT OF COLLEGE DOORS.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.] Canton, May 7th.

Mr. Wong, inspector of a college for pupil teachers has sent a strong protest to the Educational Commissioner in Canton regarding the action of the Pun U Magistrate in selecting the front door of the college as an execution ground for the anarchists arrested in connection with the recent tumult in Canton. As a consequence all the students in the college have left and the school is suspected of having taken part in this outbreak. He has now received a reply from the Commissioner assuring him that this kind of unpleasantness would not occur again.

A SHANGHAI COMMENT.

Moreover how many uprisings have there been in recent years in different parts of China with naught but abortive results? How many opportunities have been given to prophets of evil, obsessed by the want of coherence in the rulings of Peking, to prophesy falsely? The only thing of which experience has taught us to be sure in China is that serious trouble, not the sporadic outbreak of a day or two, comes as a thief in the night and for the most part is unforeseen. Yet it cannot be disputed that China as a whole and the Southern provinces in particular are, and have for some time been, in a most dangerous frame of mind. The descriptions given recently by our Canton correspondent of the methods of revolutionary propaganda are extremely significant. On one occasion the steamer, on which our correspondent was travelling, was boarded by a young man who harangued the ship's company in impassioned strains, calling on them to cast off the Manchu yoke and deliver the land from centuries of misrule. Newspapers, which find their way among the masses in spite of rigorous censorship, are nevertheless in fierce denunciations of the dynasty. Public opinion is still further moulded by the number of Chinese returning from abroad who can bring the weight of comparative criticism to bear on the Government's deficiencies. And underneath all is the traditional loyalty of the South towards the long-deposed Ming, and the strong sense of nationality which the Manchus have never trodden out of the proud Southerners. In such a powder-mine of feeling, the least incident will strike a spark to fire an explosion, and the assassination of Tatar-General Fu Chi was no small incident. The manner in which that murder was committed, the bravery with which the murderer met his death were exactly calculated to inflame popular passion. He died for his country, making war on the Manchus and glorying in his death; and many persons "sighed deeply and shed tears when they saw his blood on the ground."

Not the least noteworthy feature of the Canton disturbance is the scrupulous care that would seem to have been taken by the insurgents to avoid injury to foreign lives or property, says the "North China Daily News." In no sense, we are told, is the movement anti-foreign; and for all the safety of Shanghai is concerned, the foreign gunboats lying in the river might as well be at Hongkong. It is not to be supposed that foreigners are any the more beloved than in the past; indeed no small part of the complaint against the Manchus is the humiliations to which they are declared to have exposed China from abroad. But the inevitable consequences of interference with peaceful traders are now fully realized, and the immediate quarrel lies elsewhere. The significance of such a policy is not likely to be lost upon Peking; but in what way the Government will act upon its deductions, is difficult to see. There will, no doubt, be a redoubling of the inquiry against the entry of rebels and weapons into China which already bears heavily upon the people. But these things are of the order that are not seen, and some more conspicuous sign of repentance is demanded for Peking if revolutionaries are to cease from troubling. A native critic, comparing the murder of Fu Chi with that of Governor En Min in 1907, has shown that the Anhui atrocity hastened the publication of the Constitutional reform programme. It may be that the unrest in Canton will similarly hasten the reassembling of the Tezechen-yuan; and it is possible that such a course would afford some relief to the general pressure. There seems little reason to doubt that Peking is indeed alive to the situation, and that it has good men both in high and subordinate places who might introduce changes for the better, were they allowed time. But the tragedy of Peking is that it is allowed no time because it receives no confidence from the reform party. It is thus the question whether the debates of the Tezechen-yuan would be more likely to add to or appease popular discontent; and the only answer seems to be that a screaming safety valve is better than a hermetically sealed boiler. Blind and incoherent as the actions of China's popular representatives have appeared to be, it is beyond question that they have exerted a leavening influence. The move, even if the movement be directed by a light invisible to Western eyes.

The "Shanghai Times" commenting on the Canton outrage, says:—"It is a significant fact that the recent attempted demolition of the Viceroy's Yamen at Canton came quickly upon the heels of the execution of Wan Sang-tsoi for the murder of the Acting Tatar-General Fu Chi. Whether there was any connection between the two events remains to be seen, but the widespread unrest in the south, coupled with the impressionable character of the Cantonese, and the ardent appeals to their patriotism and hatred of the Manchus made by the condemned man as he was being carried through the streets of Canton in a basket to the place of execution, suggests that there was. Constantly the man threatened the officials that if they put him to death his execution would be paid for with their blood, and that the members of the society to which he belonged would rise and massacre the whole of the provincial officials. The threats had the effect of striking fear to the hearts of the officials, who doubled their guards and took other precautions to prevent molestation, and now that an attack has been made it is certain to be attributed to the supporters of the executed man even if such was not the case. Official business in Canton, at least, is certain to be violently disorganized, especially as several of those concerned are in receipt of threatening letters, and it is difficult to say when calm will be restored. The "Dare to Die Society," of which there happens to be an organization in Shanghai, is busy distributing letters marking officials for vengeance, and even the constable who effected the arrest of the murderer of Fu Chi has been notified that his days are numbered. If this reckless body is behind the attack upon the Yamen at Canton the Government will find itself hard pushed in these perilous times to palliate them. A grave mistake was made by publicly displaying a man likely to be apotheosized for his deeds, and a graver one will be made if the officials now exhibit fear of his friends. Strong and prompt action is demanded."

TO REJUVENATE CHINA.

Out of the 3,740 Chinese students at the Japanese capital 1,000 are supported by their respective provincial governments, home schools or educational boards which transmit to them regular monthly allowances through the Chinese Minister there, says the "Hankow Daily News." The boys are taking great pains in the selection of the educators who are to rejuvenate China to make sure to send conservative competent men to "start the evolutionary mechanism" going and the ardour of the radicals here is being repressed to eliminate any semblance of a revolutionary tendency in the movement. The students are inaugurating their campaign in a very business-like manner. All their sessions are orderly and deliberate, only the Chinese language is spoken as a precaution to secrecy and while a number of Japanese reporters have sought information as to the proceedings no one has been able to find out much about them. Six more representatives will be sent off in a short while and those workers will be left in the field, the force being gradually increased, until the moral and social uplift has been carried throughout the Empire and old China holds up her head to assume the rank of a world power among the nations. Whilst one is able to do nothing else but admire such a scheme, it seems to us that these students—youthful and generally hair-brained—have a long, very long way to go before China's "rejuvenation" (which the writer so enthusiastically enforces upon one's mind) will take place.

The Secretary reported that the depth sunk at the artesian well is now 128 feet 8 inches. Mr. Wilson tendered his resignation as chairman, and a hearty vote of thanks was passed to him. Mr. W. H. Wallace was elected chairman. Mr. Wilson was elected vice-chairman.

At the meeting of the above Council on April 18, Dr. C. Morz, Consul for Germany at Amoy, informed the members that he has handed over of charge of the offices of Senior Consul at Amoy to H.B.M. Consul, Mr. Sundius, and that leave of absence has been granted to him and that he has handed over charge of the Imperial German Consulate to Mr. G. Wilde.

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OPIUM DENS IN LONDON.

Mr. Churchill, replying to Lord N. Crichton-Stuart, in the House of Commons, on April 11, said:—"I am informed by the London County Council that there are known to the Council at the present time twenty-two private houses in London in which opium-smoking is practised, mostly by Chinese seamen. In 1900, the date of the edict against opium-smoking in China, twelve such houses were known to the Council. In the interval opium-smoking has been prohibited by the London County Council by-laws in seamen's lodging houses licensed by them, and this, no doubt, led to an increase in the number of private houses in which facilities for opium-smoking are afforded. The Commissioner of Police believes that opium-smoking is on the decrease in London."

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Intimations WANTED.

AT once, LADY STENOGRAPHER, with knowledge of Chinese and Portuguese—Apply Q. o/o "Telegraph." Hongkong, 22nd April, 1911. [1059]

GRANITE & MARBLE.

Monuments REPAIRS & CLEANING & UNDERTAKEN. WREATHS. [874]

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The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter.
Single Copies, Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).
(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)
There will be no rebate to Miscellaneous subscribers as heretofore.
By Order,
THE MANAGER,
"Hongkong Telegraph."
Hongkong, 22nd December, 1908. [1112]

Public Companies.

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Limited, will be held at Winchester House, Hall No. 174, Old Broad Street, in the City of London, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of May, 1911, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing a Resolution authorising the Directors to borrow or raise such further sum of money as they may think fit, but so that the amount borrowed or raised by the Company and then outstanding shall not exceed three-fourths of the issued capital of the Company.
Dated this 31st day of March, 1911.
By order of the Board,
ALFRED W. BERRY,
Secretary.

22 Austin Friars, London, E. C. A limited number of the Circular Letter to Shareholders is in the hands of the Agent and can be had on Application. [1118]

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

A INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE SHILLING per Share, free of tax, on account of year ending 31st February, 1911, has been declared by the Directors of the above Company.

Coupon No. 16 is payable on the 1st May, at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China and the Bank of China & the Bank of Communications and Shanghai.

J. S. DOBIE, Agent. Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [1098]

AUCTIONS.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 15th day of May, 1911, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND adjoining Gard N Lot "2, Caroline Hill Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st January, 1896.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Boundary Measurements	Contents in Square Feet	Annual Rent	Upset Price
150	100' x 100' x 100' x 100'	40,000	100	1,000
151	100' x 100' x 100' x 100'	40,000	100	1,000
152	100' x 100' x 100' x 100'	40,000	100	1,000
153	100' x 100' x 100' x 100'	40,000	100	1,000
154	100' x 100' x 100' x 100'	40,000	100	1,000
155	100' x 100' x 100' x 100'	40,000	100	1,000
156	100' x 100' x 100' x 100'	40,000	100	1,000
157	100' x 100' x 100' x 100'	40,000	100	1,000
158	100' x 100' x 100' x 100'	40,000	100	1,000
159	100' x 100' x 100' x 100'	40,000	100	1,000
160	100' x 100' x 100' x 100'	40,000	100	1,000

Hongkong, 6th May, 1911. [1111]

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS.

of the Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 15th day of May, 1911, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND adjoining Bonham Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st April, 1904, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Boundary Measurements	Contents in Square Feet	Annual Rent	Upset Price
161	100' x 100' x 100' x 100'	40,000	100	1,000
162	100' x 100' x 100' x 100'	40,000	100	1,000
163	100' x 100' x 100' x 100'	40,000	100	1,000
164	100' x 100' x 100' x 100'	40,000	100	1,000
165	100' x 100' x 100' x 100'	40,000	100	1,000
166	100' x 100' x 100' x 100'	40,000	100	1,000
167	100' x 100' x 100' x 100'	40,000	100	1,000
168	100' x 100' x 100' x 100'	40,000	100	1,000
169	100' x 100' x 100' x 100'	40,000	100	1,000
170	100' x 100' x 100' x 100'	40,000	100	1,000

Hongkong, 6th May, 1911. [1112]

CLOUET CHAMPAGNE EXTRA DRY.

24 pints at \$22.50. FRENCH STORE, 6, Queen's Road. Hongkong, 15th May, 1911. [47]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP...\$1,250,000.) Loans on Mortgage of House Property, and Goods received on Storage. Advances made on Merchandise. Loans made on the Provident System. (Rates and Particulars on application.) THE OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertakes and Executes. SHERRAT TOMES & CO. General Managers. Hongkong, 10th March, 1908. [41]

To Let.

TO LET.

SECOND FLOOR of No. 8A, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL, newly completed with Lift and Lavatories.

GODOWNS in MASON'S LANE good for storage of Wines and other articles. Rent moderate.

FIRST FLOOR of No. 4, Des Voux Road, Central.

Apply to—DAVID SASSOON & Co. Hongkong, 6th May, 1911. [1073]

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 5A, DUNDAS STREET.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY LIMITED. Hongkong, 1st April, 1911. [61]

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Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY LIMITED. Hongkong, 1st April, 1911. [61]

TO LET—GROUND FLOOR OFFICES near Clock Tower; excellent situation. Rental \$150 per month payable in advance. Apply REX, P. O. Box 418. Hongkong, 29th April, 1911. [1006]

TO LET.

"CREGGAN," 30, The Peak. No. 10, MACDONNELL ROAD. OFFICES in Kwo's Building, 4th Floor. AN OFFICE on 1st Floor, 16, Des Voux Road CENTRAL. GODOWNS, 151 to 155, PRAYA EAST. SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS East corner of Observation Place. The Trams stop at the door. Also NEW EUROPEAN FLATS adjoining the new Seamen's Institute, Praya East.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LIMITED. Hongkong, 8th April, 1911. [159]



SHORTEST & QUICKEST ROUTE BETWEEN THE FAR EAST & EUROPE.

via DAIREN.

SUMMER SCHEDULE.

(Effective from May 1, 1911.)

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\$40	Shanghai (Steamer).....Lv.	Dairen (").....Ar.	6.00 a.m.	" " "
Y11.00	" (S.M.R. Train).....Lv.	" (").....Ar.	1.50 p.m.	" " "
Y11.50	Mukden (").....Lv.	" (").....Ar.	2.05 " "	" " "
R 9.00	Changchun (").....Lv.	" (").....Ar.	8.30 " "	" " "
	Harbin (").....Lv.	" (").....Ar.	9.10 p.m.	" " "

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Hongkong, 7th July, 1910. [23]

The object of this paper is to publish
correct information, to serve the truth
and print the news without fear or
favour.

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**THE
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HONGKONG, Monday, May 8, 1911.

PROPOSED CURRENCY REFORM IN THE CHINESE EMPIRE.

At the present time, and in view of the International Loan of G. \$50,000,000 which has recently been concluded with the Chinese Government, the larger portion of which is to be used for the reform of the Chinese currency, it will no doubt be of interest to many to read something concerning the present currency system (or want of system) prevailing in China, and how the system may be reformed, and brought into a modern monetary condition, having an unit of standard, which would be legal tender throughout the Empire. The monetary conditions at present prevailing in China are so chaotic as to be almost beyond description. The real currency of the country consists of Cash made of brass or a mixture of metal, roughly cut pieces, usually having a hole in the centre, so that they can be strung together for convenience in handling large quantities. These pieces in the various provinces have an ever varying market value in relation to the

several silver dollars that are current, amongst which we have the Mexican dollar, the Japanese silver yen, the British dollar, &c., all containing about 9-10ths of pure silver, and much about the same weight, namely 416 grains Troy. As the demand for Cash (currency) increases or diminishes in the trade centres, so the market determines the number of Cash that shall go in exchange for a Mexican dollar or Japanese yen, &c.; at times the number of Cash to be given in exchange for a silver dollar has varied from 1,000 to 1,200 or more, but as there are many different kinds and weights of Cash, in the many provinces of China, so the number to be given in exchange for a silver piece varies. There is no standard coin in China, the silver dollars above named being merely trade dollars, not minted in the Empire of China, but imported by the foreign Banks, from time to time as may suit, and when conditions prevailing in the exchange markets of the Far East are favourable to the import of silver, which conditions are largely governed by the course of trade between China and the western countries. Such then is the present status of the monetary method of the Chinese people, but there is another important factor which must not be lost sight of in dealing with the question. It is what we might term an attempt to form a money standard by means of a weight measure, or Tael weight of silver. This Tael weight in the Canton and southern provinces is equivalent to about 580 grains Troy, and is largely adopted as a medium of account amongst the Chinese merchants, but unfortunately there are many different Tael weights in the various cities in north and south China, so that the Canton Tael, Kuping Tael, Haikwan Customs Tael, &c., only add to the currency chaos, and still further complicate matters. There has been in recent years a large quantity of copper coinage minted in China which is used by the people in their everyday business in conjunction with, or interchangeable with the cash alluded to above. Silver coins of 20 cents (1-5 of one Tael) and 10 cents have also been minted, but as already said no standard silver coin prevails, without which there can be no stability in the local exchanges in Canton or any other city of China. It is interesting to note the quotations contained in the daily papers Chinese subsidiary coinage 7 per cent. discount, which in reality means "Wanted a standard."

If a standard dollar coin were decided on by the Chinese Government, based on the Canton Tael weight, that coin would be about the weight and fineness of the former standard silver coin of Japan—the Japanese yen grains 416 Troy 9-10ths fine and it is not improbable that a standard coin of this weight and fineness may be decided by the Chinese Government, as the monetary standard unit (717x580—1,000, or 717x580 1,000,—415.86 grains.) In any case a standard coin based on the weight of the Canton currency Tael would be in accord with the Mexican dollar, which has been current in China for a number of years. For very many years the Chinese have been in the habit of making payments for large sums in what is known as sycee. This sycee silver is in the form of shoes. A certain fineness of silver is prepared and then cast into rough ingots, which in making payments are taken by weight. This of course further adds to the confused state

of the currency. The bars of silver imported into China from America are melted and used in the manufacture of this sycee. There is little doubt that vast quantities of silver sycee exist in China, perhaps ample spread over the country to meet the mintage of a new silver currency, and the belief in some quarters that China might have to make large purchases of silver to meet the currency reform, may prove to be erroneous. China has been for many years manufacturing this sycee silver, and practically it forms the bullion reserve held by the Native Banks against promissory notes, &c., and is the only tangible medium of value that the country may call its own as regards silver currency; of course it is understood that the Mexican dollar is current in China, but it is nevertheless an imported coin and may be chopped and defaced to any extent when it finds its way into the scale as so much Tael weight of silver, or is relegated to the melting pot in the manufacture of sycee. The same applies to the Japanese yen, British dollar, &c., a large number of which are used in the manufacture of sycee. In looking back over a number of years it seems a pity that advantage was not taken to make the British dollar the standard coin of Hongkong, at the same time declaring the British silver and copper subsidiary coinage the only legal tender in the Colony. The Canton Tael weight of 717 equal to 1,000 dollars is a relic of the old days in South China, and should have been abolished long ago as far as this Colony is concerned. Hongkong would have done well in the past to have fixed on a standard coin as the monetary unit, and to have declared all chopped Mexican dollars, Japanese yen, &c., not legal tender. If this had been done much of the present day currency trouble would have been avoided; it is now rather late in the day for Hongkong to make a move seeing that China is about to reform, or rather inaugurate, a currency system of her own. Should this idea of our Chinese friends be carried out successfully, then we must in all fairness admit the new currency here seeing that we have long ago put aside all ideas of reform ourselves, and have for years past been content to remain supporters of about the most corrupt currency system that has existed in any country, since time immemorial.

In the old Roman days the prerogative of coinage was vested in the state and coins bearing the Emperor's effigy were regarded as next to sacred and their defacement meant severe punishment to any citizen who was convicted of such an offence against the Crown. Nowadays we open the mints of British India to free coinage and the operations of the speculator in silver; happily that has now been rectified and the currency system of India today ranks with, and is as sound as any in Europe.

It would not be a difficult matter, if honestly carried out, to put China on a sound and satisfactory monetary system, because, as above stated, there is no standard coin, either silver or gold, in existence at the present time, and therefore no unit to be displaced, or demoralised, to use the technical expression. Sycee silver first of all would have to be deprived of its power as legal tender, and forbidden as such by law. It would be necessary to have a Government "Bank of China," with the head office at Peking, and branches at all the important cities of China, working in conjunction with an Imperial mint established only in

the metropolis, where all standard currency would be minted of true weight and fineness, and bearing the effigy of the Emperor, in the same manner as our coins bear the effigy of the King. Assuming the standard coin to be a silver dollar of full weight and fineness, truly minted and reliable in every way, and that a given quantity were issued, it would then be practicable for the Government Bank to issue notes of various denominations the circulation of which would be supported and guaranteed by a bullion reserve of such dollars.

The Government of China having, we will say, accomplished so much, attention could then be turned to the copper and subsidiary silver currency. This taken coinage could be adjusted in whatever way would best suit the requirements of the people, and the provincial Viceroy or Governors of the different provinces could be consulted regarding the matter, but not permitted, as at present, to coin whatever they might think fit—that power should only be vested in the Imperial Government Mint. The indiscriminate minting of all kinds of subsidiary coinage by provincial authorities has worked incalculable harm in the past, and we have at the present time a striking example of this in the adjoining province of Kwantung.

There are two conditions in regard to the reform of the currency in China which are absolutely essential—and without which nothing we think can eventuate for the betterment of the corrupt and deplorable state of affairs under which the country is labouring with regard to monetary matters at the moment.

Firstly:—The Imperial Mint should be under the control of competent foreigners appointed by the Chinese Government.

Secondly:—The issue department of notes, and bullion reserve held against same should be under the control of competent foreigners appointed by the Government.

Should the Chinese Government adopt such a course as above suggested, it is a pretty sure thing to predict that the new currency scheme would be attended with success. Countless pieces not up to standard have been coined in the provincial mints of China. This must be discontinued if the country would have a reliable and honest currency such as prevails in other countries. The temptation for Government to make inordinate profits—from the minting of silver—must be overcome before the Chinese Government can hope to carry through this much needed reformation of currency. On the coins of the United States will be found the motto, "In Deo fidemur." That motto could never last stamped on coins of unreliable mintage—it is the honesty of purpose in such matters that the Chinese Government must first learn, and which is absolutely necessary in the currency system of all countries, and without which no coinage can ever be a success.

HONGKONG DAY BY DAY.

The Bandmann Company are doing good business in Shanghai.

British gunboats at Chungking held their annual sports last month.

The Spring regatta of the Shanghai Rowing Club will take place on or about May 27th.

Mr. Arthur C. Taylor of Chongking has been admitted to practice in the United States Court for China.

Messrs. Pisuisse and Blokzy, the two Dutch journalist troubadours who now tour the world, gave two concerts in Shanghai last week.

Mr. F. W. Manze, Commissioner of Chinese Customs, who was formerly stationed at Tengyueh on the Indian frontier, has been appointed Commissioner of Customs at Canton, the commercial capital of south China.

A very pretty wedding took place at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, on Saturday afternoon week, the contracting parties being Miss H. W. M. Bonn and Mr. T. Sayle. The service was conducted by the Rev. A. J. Walker, M. A.

Rice is so dear in Hainan that business is suffering, as the farmers have no money to buy. In Kweichow, dollars are hard to get and cash almost equally so. In the port (Hoihow) cheques on Hinging banks are still at a premium of one to one and a half per cent.

The following gentlemen have been appointed officers of the Shanghai Rifle Association:—Mr. A. E. Locker, treasurer; Mr. K. F. Smith, secretary; and Messrs. T. H. U. Aldridge, A. E. Lockyer, A. C. Crighton, H. W. Daldy, W. Brand, J. T. A. Zi, J. L. A. Chilo will form the committee.

The Wuhu correspondent of the "North-China Daily News" reports a change of Consuls. Mr. Combs has been transferred to Canton, while Mr. Pearson has come. Mr. and Mrs. Combs were well appreciated here and will be greatly missed. They take with them the best wishes of their friends here. We extend to Mr. and Mrs. Pearson a hearty welcome to the port.

Among the passengers who arrived at Shanghai on board the P.M.S. Mongolia on April 30th was Mr. Sidney Ball, Senior Tutor of St. John's College, Oxford, who is travelling round the world as a holder of one of the A. K. Travelling Fellowships. Mr. Ball has visited Bombay, Singapore, Java, Saigon, Hongkong and Canton and will now have arrived in Japan. From there he will proceed to the United States for a somewhat lengthy stay.

LAWN TENNIS.

On the Wigwam Courts at Kowloon, on Saturday, the K.C.C. met the ground team in the League competition. The K.C.C. won by 61 games to 38. The following are the detailed scores, the first named players in each case being those of the K.C.C.:—

Messrs Fowler and Green beat Messrs Kennett and Childers 9-2; beat Messrs Jeffries and Wolfe 9-2; beat Messrs Fittok and Brandtmar 6-5.

Messrs. Abraham and van Delden beat Messrs. Kennett and Childers 8-3; beat Messrs. Jeffries and Wolfe 7-4; beat Messrs. Fittok and Brandtmar 7-4.

Messrs. Rose and Choe lost to Messrs. Kennett and Childers 5-6; lost to Messrs. Jeffries and Wolfe 5-6; lost to Messrs. Fittok and Brandtmar 5-6.

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB'S TOURNAMENT.

In the Championship the games in the first round resulted as follows:—

Mr. Brown beat Mr. Sedelius 6-4, 3-6, 6-0, 2-0, 6-4.

SECOND ROUND.

Mr. Mead beat Mr. Eggerts 6-2, 7-9, 3-0, 2-0, 7-5.

SINGLES A CLASS.

FIRST ROUND.

Mr. Rose (oves 30) beat Mr. Fowler (oves 33) 6-4, 6-3.

Mr. Abraham (scotch) beat van Delden (oves 15) 6-4, 6-2.

B CLASS.

FIRST ROUND.

Mr. Bailton (oves 15.3) beat Mr. Jaak (receives 5.6) 6-4, 4-6, 6-3.

Mr. Brett has a walk over from Mr. Carey.

SECOND ROUND.

Mr. Brown (oves 15) beat Mr. Curwen (oves 2.8) 7-5, 6-1.

Mr. Williams (oves 2.8) beat Mr. Blackburn (oves 30) 5-7, 6-2, 6-2.

Mr. Ankerley (oves 15) beat Mr. Orrell (oves 15.3) 6-0, 6-5.

THE SINKING OF THE ASIA.

The week has been a disastrous one for shipping circles—or shall we say for insurance circles, for both the Meifoo and the Asia were fairly old ships, says the author of the "Topics for the Times" in the "Shanghai Mercury." I remember when the Meifoo, alias the Benclutha, was wrecked before. She was bought as she lay by Farnham & Co. for an old song, if I remember rightly. They cut her in two, lengthened her, and out of the wreck of a sailing ship made a brand new steamer for which they got good prices. The Asia, alias the Doris, was an old Atlantic greyhound in the days when greyhounds made not more than 15 or 16 knots. "Alas, poor Doris! I knew her well, Horatio. A vessel of infinite zest, of most excellent fancy. She hath borne me on her back five thousand miles, with gibes and gambols, quips, and merriment. Where be they now? Where be those flashes of wit and mirth that were wont to set the table in a roar? None left to send one single bubble from below." This, with all possible apologies to Hamlet. One question I should like to ask. Is it not possible that, from probable lack of somebody to speak Chinese, the shooting we hear of was premature? Ask this knowing well the two extremes to which Chinese nature may go on such occasions. Most people know only the one—the piratical one, and act accordingly, the pirate being in law and custom "hostis humani generis." The other extreme is one full of the milk of human kindness. It's just as well to remember that this also exists sometimes. The Asia being gone, America is one ship the poorer, a matter which she can ill afford. Her people, notwithstanding all the honeyed task from Tokio to Washington, will go on discussing what is likely to happen when the "inevitable" arrives. The diplomatic assurances, being wireless, pass over the heads of the San Francisco people and all who think with them, with the result described by Caesar. They pass by me as the idle wind.

Which I respect not. Californians go on quoting Bishop Berkeley's well-worn line, "Westward the course of Empire takes its way." If I were a Californian, I should begin to realise that while that line has served admirably for the last 200 years, it has nearly reached the end of its usefulness for the western races, for what lies west of California!!!

FRIENDLY ACT BY CHINESE.

In view of the almost unanimous reports concerning the piracy of the fishermen it is of some interest to note that in one or two instances, at any rate, assistance was rendered by the islanders. One of the seamen of the Asia who was in a boat that was lost overnight stated in conversation with a "Mercury" reporter that the fishermen did their best to help them. They were forced to abandon their boats—two of which were in company—and they were taken aboard a junk, the crew of which treated them well and hospitably. Having lost their bearings the crews of the boats were anxious to return to the Asia, and the junk endeavoured to take them there. She was, however, an indifferent sailer and was unable to do this. Next day the boats were again picked up, and the men were able to join their comrades. In the case of one of the men, the fishermen took him ashore and gave him food. He had been 24 hours without meat, and was very glad to make a meal of eggs, which they prepared for him.

The Chinese crew were unable to speak to the islanders on account of the difference in dialect, but it is stated that a Japanese member of the steward's staff understood their lingo. It has already been announced that one party had to bargain with the islanders to be put on board the American Maru, and through the Japanese an offer was made of two or three hundred dollars.

While the piratical nature of the fishermen's conduct has been established beyond any question, it will be seen from the above that in one or two cases humanity and friendliness prevailed, and though these instances seem to have been few and far between, they are worthy of mention.

HOW ARUNDEL FARED.

By the steamer Pekin, Richard Arundel, the boiler-tender of the Asia, whose safety has been the cause of so much anxiety during the past week, arrived in Shanghai on May 3, safe and sound. Arundel is a slightly built Yorkshireman—a plain son of the sea—and he seems to have borne the unenviable position in which he was placed with no little equanimity. He has certainly come through an experience which in these modern days, and so near to a civilized community, is to some extent unique, and that he has done so without injury, in view of what was happening around him, cast as he was on a piratical island, is something to be thankful for. His adventures have lacked the exciting quality which has characterized so many similar episodes in past days in China, and to a sound common sense, which led him to seek the protection of two respectable Chinese traders in what may have been for him a moment of great danger—at a time in fact when he was alone with the pirates who were looting the Asia—he probably owes his early release from a harassing situation.

ALONE WITH PIRATES.

With the arrival of Arundel in Shanghai the full story of the wreck of the Asia is completed. The other details have already been given, and it now only remains to relate his tale. The Asia went on the rocks on the Sunday morning, and that day was occupied in slipping the passengers and crew off, first to the island and then to the steamer Shaoheing. Arundel was in the boat on which Mr. Cousins, the second engineer, and Mr. Miller, the quartermaster, left the ship, along with them being two Chinese sailors and a Japanese boy. From here the boats tried to make the island, but since morning a heavy mist had spread over the sea, obscuring everything. In this predicament the occupants of the boat were glad to meet a junk, and in this they were taken ashore. Having spent the night in a hut on the beach, the small party tried to convey to the islanders that they wished to be taken back to the steamer, and as the latter made preparations to go off in sampans the foreigners thought that they would be taken to safety. While five of them were put into one sampan, Arundel entered the other, and the boats pushed off. It was here that the adventures of the unfortunate man began. The sampan in which he was placed alone made for the wreck, and in spite of all he could do to persuade the men to carry him to the Shaoheing, the fishermen took him straight to the Asia, and there started to loot. On the way to the wreck the boat containing Mr. Cousins passed within a short distance of that in which Arundel was, and though the latter signalled and shouted to them he was unable to attract attention, and within a few minutes he was alone with the islanders. These lost no time in the work of looting, but all at once they desisted and made for shore. Their hurry to be off is easily explained. Arundel saw nothing to cause them to leave so hastily, but evidently the fishermen saw a foreign boat approaching. As a matter of fact at that moment a boat had been dispatched from the American Maru with the object of looking for the missing man, and it was this that had made the men so suddenly cease their work of plunder.

A HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Back to the shore they went, and now Arundel must have realized that he was to some extent a prisoner in their hands. When they landed he was not allowed to leave the sampan, and whilst the men were stowing the loot ashore one of the crew—and a villainous looking gang they were—pushed the craft out into the water. Here it remained until the pirates were ready to proceed on board again, and so Arundel had no chance of escape. The second visit to the Asia lasted for two or three hours, and on this occasion the marauders were allowed to continue their nefarious work uninterrupted. Towards evening they set back once more, and now Arundel saw a slight hope of escape from this unpleasant company. He feared a repetition of what had occurred previously, and as soon as the sampan touched the shore he leaped off. Even though

out of the sampan he was by no means free, and it was no easy matter to make up his mind what course to take. Whilst on the horns of this dilemma he espied on the slope of the hill rising from the shore two men whom he took to be Chinese merchants. Their attire was different from those of the fishermen, and as events turned out his surmise was correct. Believing that in their company he would be safer than with the piratical gang in whose presence he was, he ran to them and by means of signs tried to make them understand his plight.

What would have happened had he remained among the pirates there is no saying, but fortunately this was not to be. To the credit of the two men whom he now asked for help, he said, that they behaved well to him; even beyond the ordinary. One of them went back to interview the islanders, and then they indicated to him that he should accompany them. They proceeded over the hills, and after about an hour's walk arrived at a small village. Overnight the shipwrecked man was accommodated in the house of the merchants, where he was most hospitably treated, and the following morning they embarked in a junk and set out for the mainland. For six or eight hours they sailed, and as night was drawing in landed at a small village, the name of which cannot be stated with accuracy. This was on Tuesday night. Next morning one of the merchants walked with Arundel to Haimun; which was reached in about eight hours' time.

UNDER GUARD TO NINGPO.

By a piece of the greatest good luck the merchant carried with him a small English-Chinese dictionary or text-book, although he was unable to speak a word of English, and by means of this book, by pointing out to him the Chinese characters opposite, Arundel was able to convey to him where he wanted to go. Evidently the merchant intended bringing Arundel to Shanghai with him, but at Haimun a difficulty arose. Here there was a man who could speak some English, and in the course of two conversations Arundel learned that he could not proceed further without the permission of the senior local official who was at Ningpo. He was told that a message had been sent to him and that he would be shipped to Ningpo on the Friday. Friday came, but there was no sign of his going to Ningpo. He found himself to all intents and purposes a prisoner, for while he was allowed to walk about he was over being watched. On Monday night, however, he left on board a small Chinese steamer, and next day reached Ningpo. Here a foreign officer was waiting for him at the jetty, and he was soon being interviewed by the British Consul. Arundel was clad in his ordinary engine-room rig-out, and the Consul kindly provided him with a suit of clothes. He left Ningpo on Tuesday night, and arriving in Shanghai concluded the most adventurous ten days of his life, part of which—the worst part—was spent among people who to his eyes were little better than savages.—"North China Daily News."

LOG BOOK.

The British steamer Inveresk, conveying two thousand tons of railway pontoon materials to Japan from New York, has struck a rock off Mozambique. The delay caused by this accident means that the restoration of railway communications in Japan will be seriously affected.

Captain Lincoln, after thirty-four years in the service of the C.M.S.N. Co., his last command being the steamer Kwanglee, has retired from active service.

While the M. M. str. Australon was coming up the river at Shanghai on Saturday week she had a narrow escape from colliding with the str. Kobe Maru, which was lying at the N. Y. K. lower wharf. When only about twenty feet distant from the Japanese steamer, the Australon grounded, she lost an anchor and chain which will be recovered shortly. The M. M. steamer was eventually towed to a safe mooring place.

SUPREME COURT.

HONGKONG BANK SHARES.

WHO IS THE OWNER?

A rather important question pregnant with probable far-reaching issues to the business community of Hongkong came up for discussion before the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggott, at the Supreme Court this morning, sitting in Original Jurisdiction, when Chan Wai Chi filed a suit against Chan Nu Ying for the trial of an issue as to the ownership of certain shares in the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by O. E. H. Beavis, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the plaintiff on the issue and Hon. Mr. J. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. W. Hind, of Messrs. Brutton and Hott, represented the defendant.

Mr. Potter stated that that was an issue as to whether the defendant Chan Wai Chi and, through him, the mortgagee Ho Man, was entitled to the possession of 24 shares in the Hongkong Bank and 12 new shares which had been issued by the Bank. That issue was made by his Lordship on the 6th January, 1911. He represented both Chan Wai Chi and Ho Man, and his friend represented Chan Nu Ying, the defendant on that issue who was plaintiff in a previous action.

At this point, Mr. Pollock raised the question of intervention and the Court engaged in a discussion which lasted for some time.

Mr. Potter said that he thought it would perhaps be better to state some facts briefly.

His Lordship—Does it really matter? I think it would really be in the interests of your client Ho Man that he should stand out of this case. There will be complicated costs.

Mr. Potter—This issue has arisen out of a letter which was written by Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist on behalf of Ho Man as his solicitors. It's really a result of that letter that this issue was directed on the 6th January, 1911. That really was the start of the whole matter.

After some discussion, it was agreed that Ho Man should raise his own issue.

His Lordship—I think it would save costs if the proceedings were to run on and then adjourn for a day or two in order to allow a formal issue being framed.

After further discussion, it was finally agreed that Ho Man should stand aside and in the event of his being entitled to argue his title, then corroborative evidence could be called.

Mr. Potter—It was really a result of that letter that Chan Wai Chi was made plaintiff in this case. There are certain allegations of fraud against my client. My friend is trying to make me answer the fraud.

Mr. Pollock—I don't know if my friend is trying to alter the Ordinance.

Mr. Potter—Let us go back to 1900. A man named Chan King Ting died on 31st July, 1900, at Chofoo. By his will he appointed Chan Wong Shi—

Mr. Pollock—I think it would simplify matters if we call them by their last two names. They are all Chans.

Mr. Potter—Certainly.

Proceeding, Mr. Potter said that by deceased's will, he appointed Wong Shi, his concubine, his executrix. Part of the estate left by the testator King Ting consisted of 24 shares in the Hongkong Bank. Towards the end of 1900, the shares were transferred by the executrix to Chan Wai Chi in part payment of monies advanced to the estate by the latter. Early in 1907, Chan Wai Chi became the registered owner of the Hongkong Bank shares. Although the exact date was not admitted, the fact was admitted in an affidavit filed by Mr. Hett.

Mr. Pollock—The date is March, 1907. I agree on that point.

Mr. Potter—In September, 1908, in security for a loan of \$11,000 Chan Wai Chi deposited the shares with Ho Man. That is not very important, but it is an incident in the case. On the 18th February,

1909, an originating summons was issued. These proceedings were started by way of an originating summons, Chan Nu Ying being plaintiff and the only defendant being Wong Shi. On the 17th February, four days later, an application was made ex parte and the result was that an order was made calling upon Chan Wai Chi to deliver the shares of which he had been the registered owner for two years within twenty-four hours. At that time, he was not a party. A subsequent peremptory order was made calling upon him to produce the shares upon pain of commitment for contempt of Court. The shares were produced and had since been kept by the Receiver. Subsequently, Chan Wai Chi was added as a defendant. Your Lordship must see that at the time he was deprived of the shares he was the legal owner of the shares. He simply handed them over to save himself from being in prison. That was the position as far as Chan Wai Chi was concerned. It is admitted that Chan Wai Chi is the legal owner of the shares and it is for the plaintiff to prove facts which will go to deprive him of the legal registered ownership of the shares. You'll be putting me in an absolutely impossible position if I've to disprove a case which has never been proved. Chan Wai Chi's position is impregnable.

Mr. Pollock—I sent a letter admitting the registered ownership but I never suggested that another party should be the plaintiff.

His Lordship—The estate was the owner of the shares prima facie.

Mr. Pollock—It does not matter who was the registered owner. The question is whether he can prove a title which will displace the title of the beneficiaries under the will.

His Lordship—Now my mind is clear.

Mr. Potter—The executrix was entitled to sell any portion of the estate to anyone she liked. Unless my friend can prove fraud, he cannot attack Chan Wai Chi.

His Lordship—If there has been subsequent charge, I cannot say whether a prima facie case has been made out.

Mr. Potter—The fraud consists of this—that the shares were not sold at all.

His Lordship—There's a conflict of two prima facie titles. Now I'm coming to the position I've maintained right through.

Mr. Potter—Chan Wai Chi was the defendant.

His Lordship—Now I see clearly why I made him plaintiff.

Mr. Potter—If your Lordship is against me, then there would be no safe guard for any man dealing in any way in shares.

His Lordship—I quite agree.

Mr. Potter—It comes to this—that any man can be called upon by a beneficiary how he has come to be in the possession of shares.

His Lordship—You're opening up a large field of discussion of the law. You are trying to prove your case on a point of law.

Mr. Potter—No, I want plaintiff to prove his case.

His Lordship—There's an essential point you must prove—where did you get the shares from?

Mr. Potter—No, my Lord.

Mr. Pollock—Under what circumstances they were obtained.

Mr. Potter—Suppose after a year he sells the shares and so on, you'll be getting the person who may happen to hold the shares in the unfortunate position of not being able to prove how he got them.

His Lordship—How did the registration come about?

Mr. Potter—There was a transfer.

Mr. Pollock—The transfer was made for a nominal consideration of \$10!

Mr. Potter—It does not matter. That's a matter for attack by my friend. Your Lordship must see in what an awkward position my friend is trying to put me in. He's trying to get me to disprove a case of which I know nothing.

His Lordship—It's quite clear you must justify your title to the shares. That's the whole question. I should have thought the first thing you should have produced was the probate. On the face of it, you are not entitled to the shares.

Mr. Potter—I don't know what I have to prove. There's the probate, the assignment and the certificate of shares. There's proof perfect.

His Lordship—You are trying to emphasize, and rightly so, the danger of the views I hold on the matter, but it's fifty times as dangerous to the other side.

Mr. Potter—The point goes to the root of commercial matters.

His Lordship—There must be something to justify your title to the shares.

Mr. Potter—There's nothing but the assignment.

His Lordship—There must be something, even if it happens to be the Bank's stamp.

Mr. Potter—There may be some mark on the probate. (After consulting papers) Yes, the probate does bear the Bank's stamp.

Proceeding, Counsel pointed out that the effect of his Lordship's decision would be very far-reaching. It would deprive a person of his rightful property unless he could prove something or other to justify his title to the property, of which he was the registered, and in the eyes of the law, the legal owner.

His Lordship—The point is quite clear. I think your title to the shares is liable to be upset unless you can justify it in some way or other.

Mr. Potter—What about all those unfortunate persons who buy the property?

His Lordship—That can't be helped. A hundred subsequent transactions don't make a transaction good which was originally bad. I'm quite satisfied on the point.

Chan Wong Shi was called into the box and testified to the death of Chan King Ting, the testator in connection with the will bearing on the case.

CHINESE REFORMERS AND ENGLISH TRADE.

At first glance, writes the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," there does not seem to be much connection between the Chinamen's queue and the Manchester trade, but I was informed to-day by a representative of a Manchester firm who has just returned from the Far East that if the cutting of queues by the Chinese becomes general it is likely to have considerable effect upon the trade in woollens and cottons. He has observed that the Chinese reformers who have forsaken their queues have adopted European dress, and are earnestly advocating their principles among the unconverted. So far the reformers have only a small following, but if the movement grows Bradford stuffs will be asked for in place of broads, figured Venetians, and better-class Italians, which now go to China in large quantities. The big trade in greys and whites would also be affected. These materials are at present dyed for the purpose of making into garments for the lower-class Chinese, and it seems probable that this class would wear cotton coatings, denims, or dungarees in place of their present garb.

DELAYED MAILS.

MANILA MERCHANTS MAKE COMPLAINT.

The question of delayed mails is just now agitating the minds of merchants in Manila. Recently there have been frequent cases of freight arriving in the Islands before the invoices sent by mail.

Major W. H. Anderson, of the well known firm of W. H. Anderson and Co. cites the case of a large quantity of mail that was forwarded from Hongkong recently on the Yuensang, leaving that port at 1 p.m., instead of on the Zafiro, which left at 4 a.m., on the same date. The Yuensang takes about 70 hours to make the trip while the Zafiro makes it in 50 to 60 hours.

It is suggested in Manila that a government official of the bureau of posts be sent to Hongkong whose duty it will be to expedite these mail transshipments, in case it is inexpedient to have the matter attended to by their American consul there or by some of his employees.

The Manila officials are now in communication with the Hongkong Government.

HINTS ON HEALTH.

FROM THE MEDICAL PAPERS AND OTHER SOURCES.

"CATCHING COLD."

A proper use of cold water applications "hardens" persons with a tendency to "catching cold," says Dr. E. A. Tracy, so that in a short time they become able to withstand ordinary atmospheric changes. Before beginning the treatment a medical examination should be undergone, and the condition of the vital organs, especially of the heart, known. The process is gradual; it can be made to suit even a delicate constitution. A delicate person may venture a half-bath every third day, one time the part of the body about the waist being bathed, and the next, the part below the waist-line. The bath is to be of the briefest duration, each application not exceeding five, or, at the outside, ten seconds. In going over the surface of the body the scalp should be exempted. Before applying the cold water the body should be warm, if possible, brought to a moderate glow by means of active exercise. Let the water be applied quickly on top of the exercise; then dry the skin, dress, and again exercise until a warm reaction is aroused.

When the patient has alternated half-baths every three days for a month, he may increase them to one every second day, and after two weeks, one may be ventured daily until, finally, he is "hardened" to endure the whole bath.

THE "NEW HYGIENE."

Reference is made in the "Medical Times" to a book which advocates what is termed the "new hygiene." The gentlemen who wrote the book are living at present in a climate noted for its sunshine and warmth. Little wonder then, comments our contemporary, that they are able to live on two meals a day, consisting of nuts, vegetables, and fruits.

It is positively absurd to imagine, adds the "Medical Times," that Englishmen and women can exist on such a diet. Here the climate is a variable one, and in winter, especially, no sane person would dream of attempting to live on two diets a day, without even fish or chicken, let alone red meat. Vegetarianism may suit some people, but it certainly does not suit all; we would, however, require to live in a much more temperate climate ere we would venture to adopt the "new hygiene," however suited it may be to tropical regions.

"STEADY" NERVES.

Excessive "mental" strain accompanied by depressing environment, insufficient income, worry and neglect, may all conduce to a nervous condition. On the other hand, however, excessive "physical" strain will have much the same effect upon the nervous system, says the author of "How to Strengthen the Nerves." A sufficient amount of muscular activity is essential to everybody, but exertion should not be overdone, or instead of being of benefit to the system generally it becomes the means of inducing nervous exhaustion.

If we could only be persuaded to "take enough" exercise and enough "pleasure and excitement" to gently stimulate and not to injure the nerves, and just sufficient food for the requirements of the body, and no "excess" of food, &c., then half the battle towards gaining "steady" nerves would be won.

TRIMMING THE NAILS.

For sore toes from ingrowing nails the "Family Doctor" recommends daily applications of hydrogen peroxide and the wearing of a loose shoe. It often happens that improper trimming of the nails is responsible for this trouble. Where the difficulty is long continued, place a small pledget of cotton under the nail. To remove the soreness, moisten the pledget with vasoline on which has been placed a drop of spirits of camphor. By keeping the cotton under the nail for a little while, and trimming the nail square instead of rounding, it is likely that it would soon grow out and the trouble will be removed.

FERMENTABLE FOOD.

Professor Ross, of Berlin, states that the leading factor in the treatment of the most common form of flatulence, that of alimen-

tary origin, is, of course, the exclusion of fermentable foods from the diet. Since individuals differ materially with respect to their digestion of different foods, their tolerance for the various foodstuffs must first be determined. Ross has found magnesium salicylate the best antifermentative drug, with the particular advantage of not causing constipation. He uses it in doses of 15 to 30 grains three times daily. Where constipation and catarrhal inflammation are associated with the flatulence, small repeated doses of castor oil are recommended.

CASTOR OIL AND THE HAIR.

Dr. R. W. Leftwich, in regard to his book on "The Preservation of the Hair," points out in the "Pharmaceutical Journal" that his advocacy of castor oil is largely due to the fact that it is practically the only oil that will dissolve in spirit (1m 3.12). He expressly states that "it has a tendency to mat the hair unless dissolved in spirit."

"SPASMODIC BRONCHITIS."

The best means of cutting short an attack of the paroxysm is for the patient to inhale the vapour of ethyl iodide, a small quantity of which may be carried around by him in a glass-stoppered bottle for use when required. Its only disadvantage is the disagreeable odour—"Medical Standard."

BREAKFAST.

Many people find that they work more effectively by skipping breakfast entirely, other find that breakfast is their best meal. This is usually a matter of habit, but one thing is certain—namely, that people with weak digestions find the morning meal, if it is a hearty one, the most difficult to handle, and consequently learn to make it very light or to skip it entirely.

The Continental way of breakfasting on a weak cup of coffee and a roll has much to recommend it, says the "Health of Home," especially if it is the habit to eat a hearty dinner in the middle of the day. This applies especially to people who not get up very early in the morning.

To-day's Advertisements

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI.

STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to Port Said, Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa, also Venice and Trieste, all Mediterranean, Adriatic, Levantine and South American Ports up to Calcutta.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to Persian Gulf and Bagdad, also Barcelona, Valencia, Alicante, Almeria and Malaga.)

THE Steamship

"CAPRI,"

Capt. Figari, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 13th inst., at Noon.

For further particulars regarding freight and passage, apply to CARLOWITZ & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1911. [10]

Intimations

BUTTER.

OUR

"DAISY" BUTTER is the finest quality Table Butter imported.

We stock three other brands at prices to suit all.

The Dairy Farm Co., Limited.

POPULAR "ASAHI" BEER



Note our Price \$12.00 per case containing 4 dozen quarts or 6 dozen pints.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1911. [34]

LOST.

SUNDAY EVENING, in the vicinity of Parkside and Kowloon Cricket Club or on Star Ferry, ONE GOLD DIAMOND CUFF LINK. Liberal Reward will be paid for the return of same to H. H. J., c/o South China Morning Post. Hongkong, 8th May, 1911. [1115]

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned gives notice that from this day, he will not be responsible for any debts contracted by his wife JERONIMA ALLEN. F. G. ALLEN. Hongkong, 8th May, 1911. [1114]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"PESHAWUR."

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ and STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 12th inst., at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns. E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1911. [4]

CLUB WHISKY.

CLUB WHISKY.

H. PRICE & CO., LTD.

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1911.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

"EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER SAVING 5 to 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and Quebec, &c. (Subject to alteration.) Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong	From Quebec
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" Satur., May 20.	"EMPEROR OF BRITAIN" Fri., June 16.
"EMPEROR OF CHINA" Satur., June 10.	"ALLAN LINE" Fri., July 7.
"MONTAGUE" Wed., June 28.	
"EMPEROR OF INDIA" Satur., July 1.	"EMPEROR OF INDIAN" Fri., July 28.
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" Satur., July 22.	"ALLAN LINE" Fri., Aug. 18.
"EMPEROR OF CHINA" Satur., Aug. 12.	"EMPEROR OF BRITAIN" Fri., Sept. 8.

"Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 6 p.m. "Montague" 12 noon.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States, and Europe, also around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line) £71.10/-

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and their families. Full particulars of application from Agents.

Through Passengers are allowed stop over privileges at the various points of interest on route.

R.M.S. "MONTAGUE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (formed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port £43 Via New York £45.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent.

Corner Pedder Street and Praya (Opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
TIENSIN & WHEALWEE	CHONGSHING	Thursday, 11th May, Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	LAISANG	Saturday, 13th May, Noon.
MANILA	WINGSANG	Saturday, 13th May, 2 p.m.
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	Wednesday, 17th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, & MOJI	FOOKSANG	Monday, 29th May, Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN, (Occupying 24 days). The steamers "Kutsang," "Nansang," and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kinkai, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton & Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1911.

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BANK LINE, LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VANCOUVER, SEATTLE and PORTLAND (Or.) via SHANGHAI and JAPANESE PORTS.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	On or about
"KUMERIC"	6,262	G. B. McGill.	30th May
"LUCERIC"	6,400	J. Mathie.	30th June

* Not calling at Shanghai.

To be followed by other steamers of the Company at regular intervals.

The Steamers of the Bank Line, Ltd., carry cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the chief ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

Will call at Amoy and Keelung if sufficient inducement offers.

The Steamers of the Line are of the most modern type, have excellent accommodation for passengers and a limited accommodation for Cabin passengers; they are fitted throughout with Electric light, the "Lucerio" and "Orterio" also having Wireless Telegraphy. Special Arrangements have been made for Express Parcels to American and Canadian Ports.

For Rates of Freight or Passage apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,

KING'S BUILDING, Praya Central.

Telephone No. 780.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1911.

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JEBSEN & CO.,
KING'S BUILDING.

Proposed Sailings of Steamers for HOIHOW—HAIPHONG—PAKHOI—TAMSUI.

For	Steamer	Tons	Sails on

The steamers are of the most modern type, fitted throughout with Electric Light and have splendid accommodation.

For further particulars as to passage and freight, apply to

JEBSEN & CO.

Telephone 305.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1911.

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Shipping—Steamers

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES, 1911
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.	ARI MARU, Capt. K. Honma, Tons 7,000 MISHIMA MARU, Capt. A. E. Moses, Tons 9,000 KAGA MARU, Capt. M. Hagino, Tons 7,000	WEDNESDAY, 10th May, at Daylight WEDNESDAY, 24th May, at Daylight WEDNESDAY, 7th June, at Daylight

VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via AWA MARU, Capt. B. Kon, Tons 7,000

TUESDAY, 23rd May, at 4 p.m.

INABA MARU, Capt. S. Tominga, Tons 7,000

TUESDAY, 20th June, at 4 p.m.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winkler, Tons 6,000

FRIDAY, 12th May, at Noon.

YAWATA MARU, Capt. J. Nagao, Tons 5,000

FRIDAY, 9th June, at Noon.

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE via HAKATA MARU, Capt. A. Mosker, Tons 7,000

FRIDAY, 12th May.

NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKO & HAMA via YAWATA MARU, Capt. J. Nagao, Tons 5,000

WEDNESDAY, 10th May, at Noon.

KOBE and YOKO via ATSUBA MARU, Capt. Wm. Thompson, T. 9,000

THURSDAY, 11th May, at 11 a.m.

BOMBAY, &c. via COLOMBO MARU, Capt. Salter, Tons 6,000

TUESDAY, 16th May.

§ Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

† Cargo only.

* Carries deck passengers.

CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

between

HONGKONG and JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing 1st June, ending 30th September, 1911

Special Excursion Tickets (1st & 2nd class) available for 3 months.

	YOKOHAMA	KOBE	MOJI	NAGASAKI
RETURN.	RETURN.	RETURN.	RETURN.	RETURN.
1st Class	\$120	\$110	\$100	\$90
2nd "	\$80	\$70	\$60	\$50

With option of rail between steamers calling ports in Japan.

† Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chater Road.

T. KUSUMOTO,

Manager.

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CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS.	TO SAIL.
TIENSIN	"KUEIOHOW"	8th May, 5 p.m.
TSINGTAU, CHEFOO & NEWCHOW	"KWANGSE"	9th " 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	9th " 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A Duty qualified Doctor in carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Tean" and "Taming," saloon accommodation amiable; electric fans fitted; extra state-rooms on deck, aft. saloon accommodation of s.s. "Kailong" is situated on deck, aft.

SHANGHAI LINE—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Chanan, Linan, Chikoku), with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon; leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at ten o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

Fares—\$45; single, \$80; return.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 38.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1911.

[2]

Shipping—Steamers

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE

IN CONJUNCTION WITH

Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft "HANSA."

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO.

Marseilles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and to New York.

Taking cargo at Through rates to all European Northern Continental British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

OUTWARD.	HOMEWARD.
For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama: S.S. Scandinavia 19th May " Slavonia 4th June " Segovia 15th June " Special 1st July " Siloia 12th July " O. Ferd. Lach 28th July	For Harro, Bremen & Hamburg: S.S. Savila 9th May For Rotterdam, Hamburg & Antwerp: S.S. Sachsen 20th May For Marseilles, Havre & Hamburg: S.S. Bayern 30th May For Rotterdam & Hamburg: S.S. Aradla 1st June For Harro & Hamburg: S.S. Freientels 9th June

For Further Particulars, apply to—

Hamburg-Amerika Linie,

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1911. [366]

HONGKONG—PHILIPPINES.
PHILIPPINES STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Date.
RUBI	4000	S. Crosby	MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	WEDNESDAY, 10th May, 4 p.m.
ZAFIRO	4000	M. O. Smith.	MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1911. [14]

A. R. MARTY.

HONGKONG—HOIHOW—HAIPHONG—PAKHOI.

Highest Class, Fastest and Up-to-date Steamers on the Coast, having accommodation for First-class Passengers.

Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine, and Wireless Telegraphy.

For Steamship Captain Tons Leaving

HAIPHONG "HONGKONG" 830... "Uncertain."

For Freight and Passage, apply to

A. R. MARTY,

24, Des Vaux Road.

Telephone 118.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1911. [1093]

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

Mail Service to Australia.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamers	Arrive Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
St. Albans	May 5.	May 27th, at Noon.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.,

Agents. [967]

TOYO KISEN KA'SHA

Imperial Japanese Trans-Pacific Mail Line.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

Connecting with the Western Pacific Railway at San Francisco to all points in the United States and Canada and with Trans-Atlantic Lines for Europe.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of Sailing.
† Tenyo Maru	21,000	E. Bent	Friday, May 12, 1 p.m.
• Nippon Maru	11,000	H. S. Smith	Friday, June 2, 1 p.m.

† Triple Screws, turbine engine. • Twin Screws.

All Steamers are equipped with the Japanese Government Wireless Telegraph and Post Office. The Twin Screw Steamer "TENYO MARU" will be devoted to SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, the 12th May, at 1 p.m.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

(In connection with NATIONAL RAILWAY OF MEXICO at MANZANILLO.) Only Regular Direct Service to Mexico, Peruvian and Chilean Ports.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of Sailing.
Hongkong Maru	11,000	H. Honkuma	Saturday, June 17, 4 p.m.
Kiyo Maru	17,500	H. Nishi	Tuesday, Aug. 15, 3 p.m.
Buyo Maru	10,500	K. Hashimoto	Saturday, Oct. 14, 1 p.m.

The steamer "HONGKONG MARU" will be devoted for MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO, BALANARUA, CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, and CORONEL. SAILING on SATURDAY, 17th June, at 4 p.m.

For Further Particulars as to Freight and Passage, apply to—

K. MATSUDA, Local Manager.

KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blake Pier).

Telephone 808. [808]

AMERICAN NEWS.

(Via Manila.)

Washington, May 3.—Although not carried to the floor of the Senate, many Republican members of the upper house, freely assert that their belief is that the passage of the reciprocity agreement between the United States and Canada would be the first step toward the annexation of that country by the United States. In the Senate to-day many features of the proposed treaty were discussed, the former's free list, containing about 100 items exempt from duty, being assailed with some bitterness by senators from the states along the border, who claim that the bill will operate to reduce the price of farm products in their states while causing no change in the rest of the country. This is claimed by them to be an unfair discrimination against the farmers of one section of the country, and contrary to the spirit of actual reciprocity.

Washington, May 3.—The treaty of peace between the warring factions of Mexico has not yet been ratified, and guerilla warfare continues along the border. Pouring harm from the irresponsible hands of insurgents, many Americans are crossing the border into United States territory. General Madero has declared his intention to attack the border towns if the terms of peace are not ratified by Thursday, and if all of the stipulations of the insurgents are not acceded to. Much surprise is expressed here that President Taft's demand for the establishment of a neutral zone has elicited no response from the Mexican government although the opinion is expressed that the possibility of immediate peace has caused a delay which otherwise would not have occurred.

Washington, May 3.—Representative Sabath, of Illinois, is trying hard to have his bill for the neutralization of the Philippines reported favourably by the committee. The bill proposes a board in which the islands shall be controlled by a federal court made up of a certain number of men named by the chief maritime nations of the world.

THE PLAGUE.

CONCLUSIONS OF THE
CONFERENCE

Peking, May 1.

The evidence that was taken at the International Plague Conference at Mukden confirms the view that the disease originated in tarabags, a species of marmot, and that it was transmitted by force of circumstances to human beings. Mules occasionally transmitted the disease. The decline of the epidemic was attributable mainly to the precautionary measures taken, and to the attenuation of the bacillus, when left without support. The virulence of the disease was maintained throughout. It was found that sputum particles alone were infective, and the theory of the infectivity of the breath was not sustained.

JOINT RUSSO-CHINESE
MEASURES.

London, May 1.—A telegram has been received in Harbin from St. Petersburg stating that a sanitary station, to be controlled jointly by Russia and China, has been established on the Sungari River to afford protection against the plague.

AUDIENCE WITH THE
REGENCY.

Peking, May 1.—The Prince Regent received in audience twenty-seven foreign and one Chinese delegates; and one Chinese Commissioner, and thanked them for their services, which, he said, would be of world-wide benefit. An interesting feature is that this is the first audience of Chinese and foreigners at which the Chinese have not been required to kneel. To-night, the Waiyupu is giving a banquet in honour of the delegates.

The Ben Line steamer "Benary" from Antwerp, Middlebrough and London left Singapore on the 6th inst for Hongkong.

The list of persons qualified to practice medicine and surgery in Hongkong means in the Government Gazette.

OUR CONTEMPORARIES. WHAT THEY THINK.

China Mail.

THE COMPULSORY INSURANCE SCHEME.

We should have thought that the contributions would be proportionate to the wage-earning capacities of the worker, for it is obviously unfair to expect a man earning 10s. a week to yield up the same sum as another who receives 25s. or 30s. Doubtless these and other points are covered by the provisions of the scheme, but it is somewhat strange that Router makes no reference to a sliding scale of contribution in the messages to hand. At first those who have been accustomed to handle and spend the whole of their wages without thought for the future will doubtless feel the embarrassment of the new order of things, but in time they will become thoroughly accustomed to the new conditions, and as the benefits of the aid which the State will be able to provide are felt, what for a time will be rather an irksome duty should be transformed into a greatly-prized privilege. Though the proposals of Mr. Lloyd George are very far-reaching in character, we have hopes of their ultimate success. If they do nothing more than to imbue the mass of the people with a feeling of security and tranquillity which a contemplation of the future now too often utterly precludes, they will surely perform a definite part in building up the stability of the nation.

Daily Press.

OBLIGATORY GYMNASTICS.

In this the Chinese Government is but following the practice which obtains in Japan and certain European countries, and we can well believe that the idea will be taken up in China with enthusiasm. Sir Robert Hart recently observed, apropos of the suggestions for the international arbitration of disputes, that while the ethical status of China would possibly induce her to welcome the general idea of arbitration, even so, the stress of international competition and rivalry has been teaching the lesson that political morality is nothing without the good backing of national force, and he concludes that the China of the future will be better prepared to support love of peace by readiness for war. For our part we think it may be gravely doubted whether we shall see much evidence of a love of peace when China is ready for war. It is in the highest degree likely that the development of a military spirit among the rising generation in China will lead to war on the slightest pretext—and that long before China has attained to that state of military efficiency which will save her from humiliation.

South China Morning Post.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Discussion of the public and confidential affairs of their respective employers, enhancement of the standard of wages, dictation of terms of employment without an adequate return are their main objects, while they do not hesitate at a rigorous application of the boycott to attain their ends when their demands are rejected. So daring are the methods of the guilds in this last respect that to threaten the lives of compatriots who may oppose their designs is not uncommon. Trades unionism exists in most countries and is welcomed as a medium for the amicable settlement of differences between master and man and for mutual protection of interests. The guild idea in China, however, is trade unionism in the superlative degree—not for mutual protection, but solely for the benefit of one of the parties without regard to justice or the common rights of the other. Such a state of affairs ought not to be tolerated in British Hongkong. It is altogether foreign to the British sense of justice and fair-play, and energetic effort should therefore be made to crush the movement now before it gathers strength, as we have good reason to believe that the ball has only just commenced to roll.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

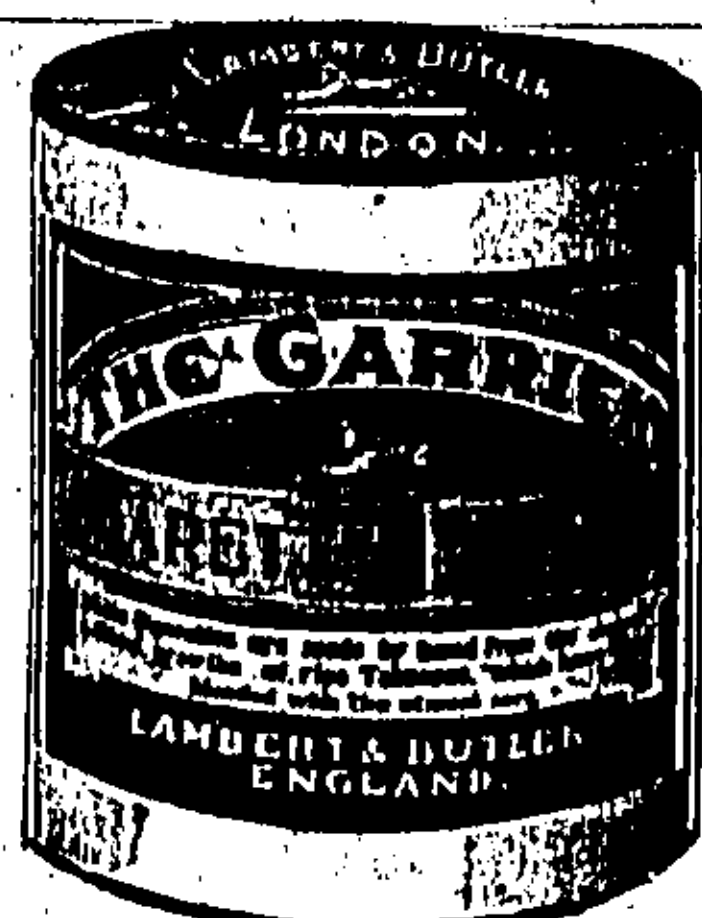
BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE. (FLOWER STREET.)

EVERY EVENING! EVERY EVENING at 9.15 p.m. sharp.
CINEMATOGRAPH VAUDEVILLE
MISS GRACE WILSON. MISS GRACE VVYBENE.
The only place to pass an enjoyable evening. Electric Fans Throughout Theatre.
SPECIAL PICTURES THIS WEEK.
"THE HOBBLE SKIRT." THE HEART FORGIVES.
SHOOTING RAPIDS IN JAPAN and A MAX LINDER.

OPENING MONDAY, 8th May, 1911.
CHAS. MACKAYE, Scotch Comedian.

IN
IMPERSONATION OF HARRY LAUDER.
Lessee and Manager: R. H. STEPHENSON.

87]



THE "GARRICK" CIGARETTES (handmade).

Manufactured from the Highest Grades of Bright Virginia Tobacco and packed in Air tight tins of 50.

Sold Everywhere.

LAMBERT & BUTLER,
ENGLAND.

TRADE



MARK

THE BERNSE ALPS MILK CO STALDON EMENTHEL, SWITZERLAND.

"No. 10" SCOTCH WHISKY.

BOTTLED AT DUNDEE, SCOTLAND.

Agents: F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
HONGKONG & CHINA.

981]

GLARK & CO.

Scientific

Opticians,

YORK BUILDINGS,

CHATER ROAD,

Ground Floor.

WANG HING, Jeweller.

THE LARGEST COLLECTION OF SILVER WARE IN THE COLONY.

10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

[1008]

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS,
FORGEWELDS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL, ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

Modern Appliances for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work. Electrical Drives, Hydraulic & Pneumatic Tools installed throughout the Works.
50-ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets and Metal Specimens.

GRAVING DOCK
787ft. by 88ft. by 34ft. 6 in.
Pumps empty Dock in 2 3-4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS

taking vessels up to 3,000 tons

displacement, providing conditions for

painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—

ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES THROUGHOUT

the SHOPS RANGE UP TO 100 TONS.

Estimates given for Docking, Repairs to Hull and Machinery.

Constructional Work.

MANAGERS AND AGENTS:

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

Theatre Royal.

RETURN VISIT FOR
TWENTY STOUTS ONLY
OF

HENRY DALLAS

and his Company

"THE FOLLIES."

FRIDAY and SATURDAY,
May 12th and 13th.

Plans Now Open at
MOUTRIE'S.

Business Manager:
Harry A. Dooley.
Hongkong, 6th May, 1911. [1119]

THE "Empire" Cinematograph Theatre.

DEK VORUX ROAD CENTRAL.
THE HOUSE OF GOOD THINGS.
UP-TO-DATE SPLENDID FILMS.

A Big Hit of the Eminent Artists
Mr. Falanto.....BARITONE
Miss Salvati.....SOPRANO
Miss Bascans.....Do.
HIGH-CLASS MUSIC.
2 Performances: 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

Matinees:
Saturdays & Sundays, 4.30 p.m.
Coming, the well-known Troupe
CHING-LING-FOO.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1911. [852]

VICTORIA SKATING RINK

Next Door to the Empire.
This Rink will be open during the month of May, from 4 p.m.

3 SESSIONS DAILY: 5 to 7 p.m.
7.15 to 8.45 p.m. 9 to 11 p.m.
Hongkong, 6th May, 1911. [890]

STEAM LAUNDRY CO. 6

YAU MATI.

Established 1899.

THE only successful Steam Laundry in the Far East. The only Laundry in the Colony under European Supervision.

Filtered Water. Regular Delivery of Linens and underwear washed by skilled Japanese.

Monthly rates quoted. Dry cleaning a speciality. Depot No. 4, Beaconsfield Arcade, Tel. K32.

R. WOOD,

Manager.

Hongkong, 1st Mar., 1911. [931]

PHONE 482.

HONGKONG MOTOR GARAGE.

TRY OUR

New 40 H. Power
RUBY COLOUR CARS

Carry 6 Passengers.

THE BEST and NOISELESS
\$7. pr hour

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT,
63, Des Voeux Road Central. [4

Shipping—Steamers.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

HAICHING... Capt. W. O. Passmore... TUESDAY, 9th May, at 11 a.m.
HAIYANG... Capt. A. E. Hodgins... FRIDAY, 12th May, at 11 a.m.
HAIYAN... Capt. J. S. Roach... TUESDAY, 16th May, at 11 a.m.

FOR SWATOW AND RETURN. (Occupying 3 Days).
Haimun... Capt. J. W. Evans... SUNDAY, 7th May, at 10 a.m.
WEDNESDAY, 10th May, at 11 a.m.

Steamers will arrive at, and depart from the Company's Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to
Douglas, Laprak & Co.,
General Managers.

957]

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Expected on or about... Will leave on or about...
Tjilatjap... 1st half May... SHANGHAI... 1st half May
Tjibodas... 1st half May... JAYA... 1st half May
Tjilman... 1st half May... JAYA... 2nd half May
Tjilman... 2nd half May... JAPAN... 2nd half May
Tjilman... 2nd half May... JAPAN... 2nd half May

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, and will take cargo in all Ports in Netherlands-India on through B/L.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
York Buildings.

Telephone No. 375

[974]

Regular Steamship Service to New York, via PORTS and SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.
S.S. "MUNCASTER" About 11th May.

For Freight and further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1911. [1107]



The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, OCEAN, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, CONTINENTAL AND AMERICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship
"DELTA,"
Captain E. P. Martin, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's mails, will be despatched from this for Bombay, &c., on SATURDAY, the 13th May, 1911, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo in connection with the Company's s.s. "Mooltan," 10,000 tons, from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Bulk and Valuables, all cargo for France and Teas for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the s.s. "Peris," due in London on the 25th June, 1911.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 29th April, 1911. [4

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS LIMITED.

FOR LONDON, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP.

THE Steamship
"FLINTSHIRE,"
Captain G. C. Cundy, will be despatched as above about 18th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Agents.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1911. [1075]

THE AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR NEW YORK
(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

THE Steamship
"AFGHAN PRINCE,"
Captain Thomas, will be despatched for the above port on WEDNESDAY, 24th inst.

For Freight and Passage, apply to
ARNOLD, KATHEG & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1911. [1064]

Consignees

FROM EUROPE.

THE "HANSA" Steamship

Captain Dierichsen, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained against Bills of Lading countersigned by the Under-

signed.
Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given to-day.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 8th inst., at 8 p.m.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

This steamer brings on cargo:
Ex s.s. "Franz" from Stettin.
Ex s.s. "Germania" from Goteborg.

Ex s.s. "Mazagan" from Setubal.
Ex s.s. "Hamburg" from Goteborg.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, HONGKONG OFFICE.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1911. [956]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship
"BUELOW,"
having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th of May, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 10th of May, at 9.30 a.m.

All claims must reach us before the 14th of May, 1911, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1911. [7

TSANG KWONG COMPANY.

ELECTRICAL AND GAS CONTRACTORS.

230, Des Voeux Road Central.

Telephone No. 609.

Hongkong, 2nd Jan., 1911. [6

Consignees

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU & JAPAN PORTS.

THE Steamship
"TENYO MARU,"
the above named steamer having arrived, consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from along-side.

Cargo remaining undelivered on FRIDAY, 5th May, at 5 p.m., 1911, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from Company's Godown.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claims will be recognized after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered TUESDAY, May 9th, afternoon, will be subject to rent and landing charge.

All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo to be left on board or Godown and examination of same to be arranged.

All claims must be filed on or before TUESDAY, May 16th, 1911, otherwise they will not be recognized.

K. MATSUDA, Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1911. [868]

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"BLOEMFONTEIN,"
Captain J. B. Pattison, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Friday, the 12th inst., at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th inst. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1911. [1118]

E.C. WILKS, M.I.Mech.E., A.M.N.A.

Consulting Engineer and Surveyor for construction, Valuer and Assessor for the purchase, or sale, of Steamships or Launches.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, 2ND FLOOR, Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [1100]

MAN CHEONG,

10, WELLINGTON STREET CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

SWATOW DRAWING WORK, Gentlemen and Ladies' TAILORS & OUTFITTERS.

Embroidery, Pongee Silk, Glass Cloth, Canton Silk and Lace, &c., &c. Hongkong, 23rd January, 1911. 885

MEE CHEUNG.

ART PHOTOGRAPHER HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE NO. 1013.

DEVELOPING, PRINTING & ENLARGING, Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [1090]

WM. POWELL, LIMITED.

GENTS' OUTFITTERS, NEW GOODS ENGLISH MADE

White - - Canvas AND Buckskin Shoes.

SMART SHAPES

28, Queen's Road, (Central) Hongkong, 14th April, 1911. [1044]

COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE.

Selling.	
London—Bank T.T.	1/9 11/10
Do. Demand	1/9 11/10
Do. 4 months sight	1/9 11/10
France—Bank T.T.	2/28 1/2
America—Bank T.T.	1/44 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T.	1/84 1/2
India T.T.	1/135 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	1/135 1/2
Bang.—Bank T.T. per H.K.	\$100 77 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	88 1/2
Java—Bank T.T.	108 1/2
Buying.	
4 months sight L/C.	1/10 1/2
6 months sight L/C.	1/10 1/2
30 days sight San F'co & N. York	44 1/2
4 months sight do.	45 1/2
30 days sight Sydney & Melbourne	1/10 1/2
4 months sight do.	2/33 1/2
6 months sight do.	2/33 1/2
Bar Silver	24 9/16
Bank of England rate	10 1/2
Sovereign	\$10.07

SHIPPING NEWS.

MAILS DUE.

American (Persia) 10th inst.
 English (Dover) 10th inst.
 German (Gneissau) 16th inst.
 German (Dorflinger) 17th inst.
 American (Korea) 18th inst.
 German (Cablex) 20th inst.
 American (Siberia) 30th inst.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. Coblenz left Sydney on 6th inst., at midnight, and may be expected here on 29th inst.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. Gneissau carrying the German Mails with dates from Berlin left Colombo on 5th inst., p.m., and may be expected here on 16th inst., a.m.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. Buelow which left here on 4th inst., 6 a.m., has arrived at Shanghai on 6th inst., 5 p.m.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. Prinz Sigismund which left here on 2nd inst., 7 a.m., has arrived at Kobe on 7th inst., 7 a.m.

The P. M. S. S. Co. s.s. Manchuria which sailed from Hongkong April 9th arrived at San Francisco 5th inst.

The P. & O. S. N. Co. s.s. Ceylon left Singapore for this Port on 6th inst., 4 p.m. and is due here on 12th inst., 6 a.m.

The H. A. L. s.s. Sopernik left Singapore on 6th inst., p.m. and may be expected here on 13th inst., p.m.

The Bank Line Str. Lucoric sailed from Seattle on 4th inst., for Yokohama, where she is due to arrive on 23rd inst.

The Bank Line Str. Saverie sailed from here on 6th inst., for Moji.

The Bank Line Str. Kumerio arrived at Kobe on 7th inst., from Yokohama.

The P. M. S. S. Co. s.s. Persia is due to arrive at this Port between 4 and 6 p.m., May 9th.

The German Mail s.s. Dorflinger carrying the German Mails with dates from Berlin of the 19th April has left Colombo on 6th inst., p.m., and may be expected here on 17th inst.

The Sino s.s. Breconshire left Singapore for this Port on 6th inst., and may be expected here on 13th inst.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. Prinz Ludwig which left here on 3rd inst. at noon has arrived at Singapore on 7th inst. at 3 p.m.

ARRIVALS.

Capri, Ital. s.s., 2,174, P. O. Fiojars, 6th May—Bombay 16th April, Gen.—C. & Co.	
Laertes, Br. s.s., 1,340, Page, 6th May—Saigon 2nd May, Rice and Gen.—W. F. S. S. Co.	
Haiching, Br. s.s., 1,267, W. C. Passmore, 6th May—Fochow 4th May, Gen.—D. L. & Co.	
Ponglong, Br. s.s., 998, W. Boteloh, 6th May—Bangkok 30th April, Rice.—B. & S.	
Anhui, Br. s.s., 1,350, J. B. Harris, 7th May—Shanghai 4th May, Gen.—B. & S.	
Chiyuen, Cpl. s.s., 1,177, W. Jameson, 7th May—Shanghai 4th May, Gen.—O. M. S. N. Co.	
Mausang, Br. s.s., 1,644, G. S. Weigall, 16th May—Bandakan 1st May, Timber and Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Rubi, Br. s.s., 2,707, S. A. Crosby, 7th May—Manila P.I. 4th May, Sugar, Hemp and Mails.—S. T. & Co.	
Luchow, Br. s.s., 1,216, W. Baddeley, 7th May—Chengy 2nd May, Beans and Gen.—B. & S.	
Tourane, Fr. s.s., 3,104, G. Lancelotti, 7th May—Yokohama 29th April and Shanghai 6th May, Gen.—M. M.	
Si Kiang, Fr. s.s., 815, E. de Cate-lano, 7th May—Haiphong 5th May, Gen.—M. M.	

Kueichow, Br. s.s., 1,210, Pomyth, 7th May—Canton 6th May, Gen.—B. & S.
 Yochow, Br. s.s., 1,086, W. McIntosh, 7th May—Canton 6th May, Gen.—Order.
 Yawata Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,816, J. Naga, 8th May—Australia via Manila 10th May, Copper and Flour.—N. Y. K.
 Nera, Fr. s.s., 3,420, Casanova, 8th May—Marseilles 9th April and Saigon 5th May, Mail and Gen.—M. M.
 Kwangso, Br. s.s., 1,228, Plunket-Cole, 8th May—Canton 7th May, Gen.—B. & S.
 Aki Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,995, K. Homma, 8th May—Yokohama and Shanghai 6th May, Gen.—N. Y. K.
 Choy Sang, Br. s.s., 1,424, Courtney, 8th May—Shanghai 6th via Swatow 7th May, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Childar, Nor. s.s., 1,102, N. Hjorth, 8th May—Bangkok 1st May, Rice.—A. T. & Co.
 (Hienfalloch), Br. s.s., 1,484, J. A. Maron, 8th May—Peking 28th April and Singapore 2nd May, Gen.—J. Tsang.
 Szechuen, Br. s.s., 1,142, Jones, 8th May—Tientsin via Chong 30th April, Gen.—C. N. Co.
 Isadora, Am. s.s., 1,027, H. Xandora, 8th May—Manila 6th May, Gen.—B. & S.
 Eskdale, Br. s.s., 1,326, W. Adam, 8th May—New York, Gen.—D. & Co.
 Keong Wai, Ger. s.s., 1,115, Joh. Kohl, 8th May—Singapore 2nd May, Gen.—B. & S.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Onseng, for Ching-wan-tan.
 Nera, for Shanghai.
 Kueichow, for Tientsin.
 Eskdale, for Whampoa.
 Hongkong, for Haiphong.
 Anhui, for Canton.
 Chiyuen, for Canton.
 Nansang, for Singapore.
 Taishun, for Shanghai.
 Hopsang, for Haiphong.
 Szechuen, for Canton.
 Ohsyung, for Canton.
 Luchow, for Canton.
 Kwong-chow-wan, for Kwong-chow-wan.
 Yochow, for Ningpo.

DEPARTURES.

May 7.
 Hainan, for Swatow.
 Daigi-naru, for Swatow.
 Chinlin, for Shanghai.
 Gernault, for Peking.
 Mathilde, for Haiphong.
 Fukui-maru, for Moji.
 Saverie, for Moji.
 Pehawur, for Takao.
 May 8.
 St. Albans, for Shanghai.
 Bulgavin, for Singapore.
 Luchow, for Canton.
 Anhui, for Canton.
 Chiyuen, for Canton.
 Nansang, for Calcutta.
 Taishun, for Shanghai.
 Hongkong, for Haiphong.
 Kueichow, for Tientsin.
 Haidis, for Swatow.
 Salahadi, for Taranan.
 Prosper, for Kanatu.
 Bloemfontein, for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Haiching, arrived on 6th May, from Fochow:
 May, Mrs. Sheldon, Miss Platt.
 Rush, Miss Young, Mrs. H. Per Anhui, arrived on 7th May, from Shanghai:
 Harpar, Scott, Mr. and Mrs. & child Stewart.
 Per Nera, arrived on 8th May, from Marseilles, &c.:
 Bone, J. Oliphant, F. H. Camillo, Freres Ougan.
 Chumontin, R. Pennazco, Naji P.
 Chuk Mi, S. Abdol Mahomed.
 Couvin, A. F. Tucony Gaii.
 Flores, C. E. Ullman, Celba.
 Flores, L. L. Villeneuve, Mr. Guinui & Mrs. Planfo.
 Keith, Feburde.
 Louis, Ptolemoe Wohrs.
 Marti, Lucide William, Ismar.
 Mouk, A. V.
 Per Aki Maru, arrived on 8th May, from Yokohama:
 Ikoda, R. Kitamura, H. Katori, W.
 Per Yawata Maru, arrived on 8th May, from Australia, &c.:
 Alexander, Miss McGrath, Mr. & Mrs. M.
 Andrews, Mrs. E. Mellraith, Mr. & child & Mrs. G. D.
 Andrews, Miss J. Moreno, Miss I. Baddington, A. Muller, Mr. and Chandler, M. H. Mrs. F.
 Clear, C. A. Picton, J. B. Cohn, Miss L. V. Rippel, D.
 Cohn, Miss P. Soubre, Consul.
 Furst, J. General E.
 Gaddum, Stone, Mr. and Hadley, D. J. Mrs. C. L. & child.
 Hunter, F.
 Lianso, L. Tanjoco, G.
 Main, Mrs. G. A. & 2 children.

Per Si-kiang, arrived on 7th May, from Haiphong:
 Duchemin, Montagnon.
 Evens, Lieut. E. B. O'longer, Mrs. W.
 Kim, Miss Oka-Roussoco.
 no Toung Chi.
 Lay Way Hau Chong.
 Vouters.
 Per Tourane, arrived on 7th May, from Yokohama, &c.:
 Adam, H. Loize, Erluard.
 Chu, Mr. & Mrs. Masazo and 2 boys.
 Nakano.
 Francisco, Tse Noda.
 Yat and boy Ozaki.
 Fukuge, Ross, D. M.
 Hamada Shimizu.
 Hatake Shiozaki.
 Hawaii Takamatsu.
 Kojima Yamoto.

VESSELS IN PORT.

STEAMERS.
 Choshun Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,301, J. Yamaguchi, 6th May—Pouchow 3rd May, Gen.—O. S. K.
 Kaifong, Br. s.s., 987, J. V. Sidford, 5th May—Manila 2nd May, Gen.—B. & S.
 Lai Sang, Br. s.s., 2,225, E. J. Tadd, 5th May—Singapore 29th April, Gen.—J. M. & Co.
 Locksun, Ger. s.s., 1,070, W. Taubert, 5th May—Bangkok and Swatow 4th May, Rice—M. & Co.
 Loongmoon, Ger. s.s., 1,245, W. Vogeler, 4th May—Saigon 30th April, Gen.—Chinese.
 Machow, Ger. s.s., 996, C. Wolff, 30th April—Bangkok 21st and Swatow 20th April, Rice and Meal.—B. & S.
 Merapi, Br. s.s., 1,480, E. Uddall, 5th May—Somarang and Singapore 20th April, Sugar.
 (Kin Ty Loon & Co.,
 Michael, Jansen, Ger. s.s., 951, J. Petersen, 3rd May—Moji 27th April, Coal.—J. & Co.
 Phenom Pohn, Br. s.s., 1,056, Scott, 3rd May—Saigon 29th April, Gen.—W. K. S. S. Co.
 Quarta, Ger. s.s., 1,146, Danielson, 26th April—Canton 25th April, Ballast.—S. W. & Co.
 Rygia, Nor. s.s., 3,458, E. Myer, 4th May—Rupland and Moji 30th April, Flour and Coal.—P. & A. S. S. Co.
 Samsen, Br. s.s., 1,532, R. Petersen, 4th May—Bangkok 24th April, Rice.—B. & S.
 Shantung, Br. s.s., 1,835, J. Robinson, 1st May—Hong Kong Gen.—B. & S.
 Tenyo Maru, Jap. s.s., 7,265, E. Bent, 2nd May—San Francisco 6th April, Mails and Gen.—T. K. K.
 Tjibodas, Dutch s.s., 8,000, Jurriense, 2nd May—Yokohama 12th and Moji 26th April, Gen. and Coal.—J. C. J. L.
 Tjibowong, Dutch s.s., 3,061, Y. B. V. Damsse Jalok, 5th May—Mahana 27th April, Gen.—J. C. J. L.
 Vestfold, Br. s.s., 1,172, Bartholson, 3rd May—Bangkok via Boi how 24th April, Rice.—O. S. & N. Ltd.
 Yeohigo Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,654, Toyoda, 3rd May—Moji 25th April, Coal.—O. S. K.
 Yuensang, Br. s.s., 1,128, P. H. Rolfe, 26th April—Manila 22nd April, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

SHIPS PASSED THE CANAL.

2nd May—Achilles, Denbighshire.
 Perseus, 5th May—Ajax, Astyanax, Nabia, Palawan, Peiho, Polyneon, Siam, Slavonia, Stentor, Prouson, Buffalo.
 Arrivals at Home—2nd May—Pak-ling, Bramar, Peleus, 5th May—Hirano Maru, Lutzow.
 May 7 at 10 a.m. May 7 at 4 p.m.
 Barometer.....29.97 29.83
 Temperature.....76 78
 Humidity.....85 89
 Rainfall.....0.02

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL.

May 7th, a.m.		May 7th, a.m.	
Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.
Hakodati	6a.30.05	—	—
Tokio	8a.00.06	—	—
Nagasaki	8a.00.01	—	—
Wakatsu	9a.00.04	62.41	sw 1.0
Hankow	6a.30.18	53.86	sw 2.0
K'iang	9a.30.17	52.06	— 0.0m
Shanghai	9a.30.22	46.85	— 2.0m
Guizhai	9a.30.09	65.84	— 2.0
Sharp Pk	Amoy	6a.30.03	70.75
Swatow	8a.00.17	60.00	— 2.0
Canton	9a.30.08	80.78	— 1.0
H'kong	10a.30.08	78.83	— 1.0
Gap Rock	—	29.99	— 8
Macao	—	30.04	— 2.0
C. St. J.	—	29.96	— 1.0
Hollo	—	29.96	— 0.0
Cebu	—	29.92	— 1.0
Layuan	—	29.92	— 1.0

POST OFFICE.

Only fully prepaid letters and post-cards are transmissible by the Sino-Asian Route to Europe.
 The Public are informed that the Parcel Mails for the British Post Offices at Shanghai and Hankow placed on board the s.s. Asia have been lost in the wreck.
 The Persia, with the American Mail is due to arrive here between 4 and 6 p.m. to-morrow.
 A Mail will close for:—
 Swatow, Amoy and Fochow—Per Haiching, 9th May, 10 a.m.
 Amoy and Fochow—Per Yochigo-maru, 9th May, 10 a.m.
 Saigon—Per Phenompenh, 10th May, 10 a.m.
 Fort Bayard—Per Szechuen, 10th May, 10 a.m.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Adam, H. McAlan, T. P.
 Andrew, J. I. McGrath, Mr.
 Aurell, S. & Mrs. R. A.
 Birehough, McIntyre, Col.
 W. H. & Mrs.
 Bissell, Mr. and Macqueen, J. G.
 Mrs. H. H. Molloy, E. H.
 nuro & 2 Morooki, J.
 children Miller, Mr. and
 Boock, Miss L. J. Mrs. J. J.
 C. Mitchemore, E.
 Boddington, H. V.
 K. A. Moulder, Mr. &
 Boyle, Mr. and Mrs. A. B.
 Mrs. D. North, W.
 Brown, S. U. D'Oettinger, V.
 Brown, C. E. Ogden, J. C.
 Bundy, H. H. Osborne, Mr. &
 Burr, Mr. & Mrs. Mrs. J. K.
 P. H. Palengat, Mad.
 am A.
 Cattell, A. S.
 Chandle, M. H. Picton, J. B.
 Chivers, P. T. Potts, P. C.
 Christie, E. B. Pray, Miss O.
 Clarke, W. E. C.
 Clear, C. A. Pritchard, W.
 Condon, H. L. T.
 Cook, C. M. Purdon, Mr. &
 Cook, Miss L. Mrs. E. S. O.
 Dalgleish, Mrs. Purnance, Capt.
 Davidson, N. K. & Mrs. S. A.
 Dooley, J. A. Ray, E. H.
 Drow, W. C. Raymond, E. M.
 Eames, E. J. W. Richardson, L.
 Edgar, W. A. Mr. & Mrs. F.
 Ehrenfels, Mr. S.
 Mrs. H. C. Ritsen, C. P.
 Esrom, F. Robinson, Capt.
 Fielden, E. J.
 Fielding, H. M. Rosenberg, Mr.
 Fisher, H. G. and Mrs.
 Forrester, J. Safie, E.
 Franlob, Mr. and Searle, Miss E.
 Mrs. M.
 Friedman, M. A. Schappell, A.
 Fuller, Denman. Scrows, Mr. and
 Gilloon, J. B. Mrs. & child
 Gmur, Mr. and Sedgwick, L. E.
 Mrs. O. Smith, J. W.
 Goulthorn, V. Solomon, H. H.
 Hall, Capt. T. Spalding, Dr.
 and Mrs. A. D.
 Hamilton, J. C.
 Hannibal, Mr. & Spittles, J. A.
 Mrs. Square, Miss A.
 Howett, Hon. Mr. Stainer, Lt. and
 and Mrs. E. A. Mrs. C. E.
 Hough, Dr. S. Stevens, O. A.
 Innes, R. Stone, Mr. and
 Joseph, R. M. Mrs. C. I.
 Kadoorie, Mr. & Turler, G. C.
 Mrs. E. S. Taylor, J. W.
 Keith, E. A. Tatt, Capt. W.
 King, E. N. Villeneuve, Mr.
 Kraft, Mr. and Mrs. P.
 Mrs. W. D. F. de
 Klimmek, P. H. Wanzor, Miss
 Lloyd, G. T. L. V.
 Lowe, E. Jr. Wehrs, G.
 Lundy, G. H. Wilcox, Miss
 Lynch, J. J. W.
 Markham, B. Wilson, F. W.
 Marriott, Dr. O. Western, H.
 Munce, Mr. and Wood, L. M.
 Mrs. R. L. Young, Mr. and
 Main, Mrs. G. Mrs.
 A. nurse and Younker, Miss
 2 children G.

HOTEL VISITORS.

CRAIGIEBURN.
 Adams, Mr. and Grant—Smith,
 Mrs. F. R. J. Mrs.
 Caldwell, Mr. & King, Mr. and
 Mrs. G. A. Mrs. W.
 Chinchon, S. J. Ritchie, Mr. &
 Denison, A. Mrs.
 Gaskell, Mr. and Sisley, Lieut. &
 Mrs. W. H. Mrs. G.
 Grant-Smith, E. Sutton, Mr. and
 Hancock, Lieut. Mrs. F.
 & Mrs. R. L. Wilson, G. L.
 R. N. Wood, E. M.

ASTOR HOUSE.

Allison, J. L. Mansfield, R. D.
 Anderson, J. W. McHenry, J. H.
 Bartholo, Rav. Mody, N.
 Bascons, Miss J. Morriss, Mrs. K.
 Baullha, A. do
 Beal, J. P. Muller, Mr. and
 Brand, L. Mrs. H.
 Brown, J. L. Murray, A.
 Bredvad, A. Murray, W. R.
 Caldwell, Miss E. Nielsen, Capt.
 B.
 Campbell, Thos. Nierry, H. N.
 Clark, J. S. Norris, D. W.
 Craig, J. O'Connor, Mrs.
 Crutcher, Miss E. A.
 Dahno, F. Palmer, H. G.
 Davis, Mr. & Mrs. Pommerae, M.
 W. W. do la
 Delin, P. Paneracio, J.
 Dautsmin, O. Pond, E. H.
 Doctor, M. J. Ricussel, Mr.
 Dougherty, Mrs. Ramsey, T. C.
 J. W. Ronlon, L.
 Drake, A. Salvati, Miss
 Dupont, V. H. M. Smith, J.
 Engster, Ph. Sprinkle, W.
 Evans, H. G. Stephenis, Mrs.
 Engolke, B. M.
 Falanto. Stevens, E.
 Gibbons, Mr. and Tanycoco, G.
 Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. W.
 Gilpin, W. O.
 Gourgey, M. Tonoker, L.
 Honry, D. E. Turner, J.
 Holman, G. Uley, A. P.
 Jacobson, A. Vouher, Mr.
 Jamies, C. Waloh, E.
 Jarling, V. Walker, F. W.
 Jones, H. O. Whinory, R. H.
 Joseph, J. Williams, W. A.
 Kahn, D. H. Withinslaw, J.
 Lavello, P. D.
 Lin Chuk Sang Wright, T.
 Lotze, E.

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Adam, H. McAlan, T. P.
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 Birehough, McIntyre, Col.
 W. H. & Mrs.
 Bissell, Mr. and Macqueen, J. G.
 Mrs. H. H. Molloy, E. H.
 nuro & 2 Morooki, J.
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 Boock, Miss L. J. Mrs. J. J.
 C. Mitchemore, E.
 Boddington, H. V.
 K. A. Moulder, Mr. &
 Boyle, Mr. and Mrs. A. B.
 Mrs. D. North, W.
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 Brown, C. E. Ogden, J. C.
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 Cook, C. M. Purdon, Mr. &
 Cook, Miss L. Mrs. E. S. O.
 Dalgleish, Mrs. Purnance, Capt.
 Davidson, N. K. & Mrs. S. A.
 Dooley, J. A. Ray, E. H.
 Drow, W. C. Raymond, E. M.
 Eames, E. J. W. Richardson, L.
 Edgar, W. A. Mr. & Mrs. F.
 Ehrenfels, Mr. S.
 Mrs. H. C. Ritsen, C. P.
 Esrom, F. Robinson, Capt.
 Fielden, E. J.
 Fielding, H. M. Rosenberg, Mr.
 Fisher, H. G. and Mrs.
 Forrester, J. Safie, E.
 Franlob, Mr. and Searle, Miss E.
 Mrs. M.
 Friedman, M. A. Schappell, A.
 Fuller, Denman. Scrows, Mr. and
 Gilloon, J. B. Mrs. & child
 Gmur, Mr. and Sedgwick, L. E.
 Mrs. O. Smith, J. W.
 Goulthorn, V. Solomon, H. H.
 Hall, Capt. T. Spalding, Dr.
 and Mrs. A. D.
 Hamilton, J. C.
 Hannibal, Mr. & Spittles, J. A.
 Mrs. Square, Miss A.
 Howett, Hon. Mr. Stainer, Lt. and
 and Mrs. E. A. Mrs. C. E.
 Hough, Dr. S. Stevens, O. A.
 Innes, R. Stone, Mr. and
 Joseph, R. M. Mrs. C. I.
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 Lowe, E. Jr. Wehrs, G.
 Lundy, G. H. Wilcox, Miss
 Lynch, J. J. W.
 Markham, B. Wilson, F. W.
 Marriott, Dr. O. Western, H.
 Munce, Mr. and Wood, L. M.
 Mrs. R. L. Young, Mr. and
 Main, Mrs. G. Mrs.
 A. nurse and Younker, Miss
 2 children G.

GRAND HOTEL.

Aurely, J. Nanninga, P. W.
 Baudevin, Dr. L.
 Bauckham, E. W. Offer, K.
 Bruhl, E. Petersen, A.
 Crew, Mr. & Mrs. Pyhren, Ph.
 A. B. Ragoze, Dr.
 Eudlich, Dr. R. Ramirez, Mr. &
 Fein, Consul and Mrs. J. V.
 Mrs. H. C. Stawart, Capt.
 Hockscher, H. R. & Mrs. A. H.
 Hondyk, A. C. Stoneman, H. F.
 Hood, T. Taylor, R.
 James, B. Waterweyler, H.
 Kelly, Mr. Whitaker, J. H.
 Keyt, Dr. F. and family
 Mason, Capt. and Wiltor, Mr. &
 Mrs. H. W. Mrs. E.
 Mooney, R. J. Wiugard, M.
 Nicholas, C. E. Zrehman, V. C.

WING KEE & CO.

47-49, Connaught Rd.

SHIPHANDLERS.

PROVISION & COAL.

MERCHANTS.

Hongkong 28th Mar. 1911. [990]

A LING & CO.

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10, Queen's Road. [803]

THE BRITISH-FOREIGN

IMPORT & EXPORT COMPANY. Central Buildings, Liverpool. England, is prepared to receive consignments of Local Produce on best terms.

SHARE REPORT.

Corrected to 5 p.m., 8th May, 1911.

Collected to 5 p.m., 8th May, 1911.				
STOCKS & PAID UP VALUE.	QUOTED PRICES.	LAST DIVIDEND AND DATE.		RATES OF INTEREST.
BANKS.				
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	\$100 s.	2 1/2% at 1/10 for half year ended 31-12-10	\$24 5/8
National Banks	50	\$80 s.	In Liquidation	5 p.c.
MARINE INSURANCE.				
Cantons	\$50	\$180	\$15 for 1909	5 p.c.
North China	50	T.165	Interim of 10/- for 1910	5 p.c.
Unions	\$100	\$510	Final of \$20 making \$50 for 1908 and Interim of \$30 for 1909	0 p.c.
Yangtzes	500	\$100 l.	\$12 for 1903 and Int. of \$8 on account of 1909	7 1/2 p.c.
FIRE INSURANCE.				
China Fire	\$20	\$120	\$7 & 1/2 of \$2 for 1909	7 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$880 s.	\$27 for 1909	7 1/2 p.c.
SHIPPING.				
China & Manilla	\$25	\$10	\$4 p. c. for 1906	4 p.c.
China Steamships	\$50	\$10	\$5 p.c. for year end'g 30-11-08	5 p.c.
Combarata	\$15	\$20 1/2 s.	Dividend of \$1 1/2 for half year ending 31-12-10	8 1/2 p.c.
China (Preferred) (Deferred)	50	\$6 1/2 b.	\$ p.c. equal on preferred shares only for 1910	4 p.c.
Shell "Transports"	10	39/-	Fin. of 2.6 per share (coupon 14) making in all 4.6 for 1909 & Interim 1s. on account for 1910	5 p.c.
Star Ferry	\$10	\$26 b.	Div. 7 p. c. for year end'g 30-4-10	8 p.c.
Refineries.				
China Sugars	\$100	\$100 s.	\$10 for 1910	10 p.c.
China Sugars	\$100	\$20	\$3 for 1907	3 p.c.
MINING.				
Chinese Engineering	10	T.11 1/2	Interim of 1/- on account for year ending 28-2-11 (Coupon No.16)	9 p.c.
Industries	P. 10	P.10	Next year	10 p.c.
Wharves & G'ds.	10	\$2.50 s.	1s. 2d. per share on 150,000	5 p.c.
Wharves	\$25	\$5	\$1 1/2 for year end'g 31-12-10	1 1/2 p.c.
Wharves	\$50	\$52 s.	\$6 p.c. for year end'g 31-12-10	4 1/2 p.c.
K. & Whampoa Docks	\$50	\$55	2 1/2 p.c. for half year ended 31-12-10	2 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Docks	T. 100	T.65	Final of Tls. 3 1/2 making Tls. 6 1/2 for year 30-4-10	8 p.c.
Hongkong Wharves	T. 100	T.85	Int. of Tls. 3 for 1910	7 p.c.
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.				
French Lands	T. 100	T.00 s.	Tls. 6 20-2-10	6 1/2 p.c.
Central Stores	\$15	\$11 b.	8 p. c. for 1909	8 p.c.
Hongkong Hotels	\$50	\$115	\$3 on old shares, \$1 60 on new shares for half year 31-12-10	6 p.c.
Hongkong Lands	\$100	\$93	\$7 per share for 1910	7 1/2 p.c.
Empire Estates	\$10	\$6 b.	45 cents for 1910	7 p.c.
Wharves	\$30	\$28 s.	\$4 for 1910	7 p.c.
Hongkong Lands	T. 30	T.09	Tls. 6 for 1910	6 1/2 p.c.
Points	\$50	\$47	Final dividend of \$4.20 per share making \$1 in all for year 1910	8 1/2 p.c.
Metropole Hotel	\$P.10	\$41	None	None
COTTON MILLS.				
Hongkong Cottons	T. 50	T.85	T. 4 for year ended 31-10-10	12 p.c.
Hongkong Cottons	\$10	\$5 1/2 s.	T. 7 for year ended 29-12-10	12 p.c.
MISCELLANEOUS.				
China-Borneo	\$12	\$9	5 p.c. for 1910	5 p.c.
Light and Powers	\$10	\$1.15	5 p.c. for 1910	5 p.c.
Do. (Spec. shares)	\$1	sa.	80 cents for 1910	10 p.c.
China Providents	\$10	\$7 b.	\$1.20 for year end'g 31-7-10	10 p.c.
Y Farms	\$5	\$20 1/2	Interim of 15 cents per share for 1910	15 p.c.
China Islands	\$10	\$2.80 b.	\$1.20 per share and 1/2 of 10 cents	15 p.c.
Hongkong Electrics	\$10	\$21 1/2 s.	\$10 per share for 1910	10 p.c.
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$185	\$2 per share for 1910	11 p.c.
Hongkong Ropes	\$10	\$16 b.	Fin. div. of Tls. 15 making in all Tls. 25 for 1910 and a bonus of Tls. 2	11 p.c.
Hongkong Ropes	g. 10	T.94 b.	87 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30-4-10	11 p.c.
Hongkong Ropes	\$25	\$25	None	None
Hongkong Ropes	\$10	\$13	87 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30-4-10	11 p.c.
Hongkong Ropes	\$1	\$1.10 b.	None	None
Hongkong Ropes	\$10	\$5 b.	None	None
Hongkong Ropes	\$10	\$13 b.	\$1.40 for 1910	12 p.c.
Hongkong Ropes	\$10	\$13 s.	First year	12 p.c.
Hongkong Ropes	\$10	\$13 s.	First year	12 p.c.
Hongkong Ropes	\$10	\$13 s.	First year	12 p.c.
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Hongkong Ropes	\$10	\$13 s.	First year	12 p.c.
Hongkong Ropes	\$10	\$13 s.	First year	12 p.c.
Hongkong Ropes	\$10	\$13 s.	First year	12 p.c.
Hongkong Ropes	\$10	\$13 s.	First year	12 p.c.
Hongkong Ropes	\$10	\$13 s.	First year	12 p.c.
Hongkong Ropes	\$10	\$13 s.	First year	12 p.c.
Hongkong Ropes	\$10	\$13 s.	First year	12 p.c.
Hongkong Ropes	\$10	\$13 s.	First year	12 p.c.
Hongkong Ropes	\$10	\$13 s.	First year	12 p.c.
Hongkong Ropes	\$10	\$13 s.	First year	12 p.c.
Hongkong Ropes	\$10	\$13 s.	First year	12 p.c.
Hongkong Ropes	\$10	\$13 s.	First year	12 p.c.
Hongkong Ropes	\$10	\$13 s.	First year	12 p.c.
Hongkong Ropes	\$10	\$13 s.	First year	12 p.c.
Hongkong Ropes	\$10	\$13 s.	First year	12 p.c.
Hongkong Ropes	\$10	\$13 s.	First year	12 p.c.
Hongkong Ropes	\$10	\$13 s.	First year	12 p.c.
Hongkong Ropes	\$10	\$13 s.	First year	12 p.c.
Hongkong Ropes	\$10	\$13 s.	First year	12 p.c.
Hongkong Ropes	\$10	\$13 s.	First year	12 p.c.
Hongkong Ropes	\$10	\$13 s.	First year	12 p.c.
Hongkong Ropes	\$10	\$13 s.	First year	12 p.c.
Hongkong Ropes	\$10	\$13 s.	First year	12 p.c.
Hongkong Ropes	\$10	\$13 s.	First year	12 p.c.
Hongkong Ropes	\$10	\$13 s.	First year	12 p.c.
Hong				